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The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Congress Will Air War Debts

Moscow Youth Asks New Duds

World Is Going Back to Jobs

New York Dooms Its 'Speaks'

Baltimore Buys Key's Anthem

Roosevelt Can't Answer Mail

CONGRESS prepares for a wide fling at the nations which have not paid their debt installments to the United States. A vigorous debate is scheduled to open on the proposal to grant emergency tariff powers to the President. The White House seeks to make advantageous trade alliances in which tariffs and preferences figure, but Senator Borah will lead an element that demands that the postponed or defaulted debt payments shall be taken into consideration. The President can doubtless command a majority for his measures, but the debt situation is in for much protest and much oratory. Finland will be made a hero among nations for its rectitude—Finland alone has met its payments in full.

¶ London sees progress being made in solving the Franco-German arms controversy in spite of discouraging appearances. It enumerates three gains: France's latest proposals make an unexpectedly large concession to the German viewpoint; Germany has defined exactly what it wants; Britain and Italy have reached some agreement on how they can help toward a settlement. Prime Minister MacDonald is expected to make fresh moves within a week. This news will cheer millions of laymen who have felt diplomats were downhearted—But of course old dickering diplomacy may be choosing the downhearted road to success.

¶ Moscow youth bursts the iron bonds of Communism to demand that it be allowed more attractive clothes. A wax model turning in the window of Moscow's first big department store wears a dress reflecting the current glory of the outside world and this has started a near revolution. Young women and young men are suddenly aware that they are drab and dowdy through wearing the formless, ancient type garments the Government turns out. The organ of Communist youth voices the protest—Will stern Mr. Stalin be wise enough to feed youth on line and color, or will he hush it on bread and water?

¶ The International Labor Office says the United States leads a world-wide improvement in the unemployment situation. "In the United States," says the Geneva office's communiqué, "the rise in the employment index is very large—73.5 in October, 1933, as compared with 59.6 in October, 1932." In Britain the index rose from 91.6 to 97.5, in Canada from 71.1 to 76.6, in Japan from 81.8 to 90, in Italy from 70.5 to 73.6—At this rate eventually everybody will have to go to work again.

¶ New York City prepares to start a relentless war on speakeasies. Gen. John F. O'Ryan, Police Commissioner, says unlawful liquor dispensaries, estimated as numbering between 10,000 and 30,000, will be closed and kept closed. The order covers peep-hole joints in the Bowery and lavish bars and parlors uptown. The closing is possible now, says the Commissioner, because of the changed situation that has come with repeal. The interests of distillers and brewers now lie with legal dispensers—It will be pleasant to see John Barleycorn supporting the law.

¶ Baltimore, Md., becomes the permanent home of the earliest complete autograph manuscript of the "Star-Spangled Banner." The nation's anthem in the neat handwriting of Francis Scott Key is put on sale at a New York auction and bought for $24,000 by a bibliophile who sells it at once to the Walters Gallery of Baltimore. Thus the famous relic will remain close to Fort McHenry, which inspired it—The old fort's guns seem still to sound in the words millions sing.

¶ Australia is learning it isn't safe for new countries to promise immigrants happy days if only they will come on over. In a Melbourne court an English immigrant, A. S. Moore, is suing the State of Victoria for $37,500, alleging it assured him wrongly when he came from London in 1923 that he would be given training, land, housing and stock sufficient to make him more than the $1700 a year he was earning. The State may claim that only the slump is to blame—But the disappointed immigrant will reply that even a slump should not cost him his rights.

¶ President Roosevelt can accurately claim to be a Chief Executive who has not lost his contact with the people. Between Inauguration Day and Christmas Day, barely more than half a year, there came to the White House 1,620,000 letters and parcels and 20,000 telegrams. This mail reflected the times; many unhappy correspondents asked the President what they should do, while others, less uncertain, told him what he should do. From the published record of the President's activities one thing seems fairly certain—He does not answer all of his mail by hand.

Foreign Policy Speakers Warn Of War's Threat

Nations Must Embark on Genuine Peace Path, It Is Declared

Arms Race Started

Stone, Huddleston and Friedrich Point Out Dangers in Nationalist Trends

Another war, overshadowing the World War, is inevitable unless realistic steps are taken by the nations to avert it. This was the consensus of the speakers who today addressed the Boston branch of the Foreign Policy Association at the Copley-Plaza.

The world was depicted as being forced by the sinister demands of national policies, imperialism and fear nearer the dark brink of conflict. Each speaker marshaled statistics of the depressing armament races among the nations.

The seven great powers have increased their naval and military expenditures from 30 per cent to 200 per cent over the 1913 figures, Mr. William T. Stone, vice-president of the association, declared. The United States and France have more than doubled their military expenditures, and forts and airplanes are more numerous than ever, Dr. Carl J. Friedrich, associate professor of government at Harvard University, added

Mr. Sisley Huddleston, European editorial representative of The Christian Science Monitor, contributed the ironical fillip to the gloomy fare with the declaration that the disarmament proceedings of the nations have actually been utilized to make war more certain.

Peace Propaganda Diverted

"The most amazing paradox is that every nation is making use of peace propaganda with a belligerent purpose," Mr. Huddleston declared. "Almost every proposal put forward at Geneva an analysis proves to be to the strategic advantage of its proposer. 'Let's do away with big ships,' say the submarine men. 'Let's do away with submarines,' say the big ship men."

Mr. Huddleston declared that the powers are not seeking to fulfill their disarmament pledges; that when "the empty hand is stretched out in fraternal greeting it is well to look where the other hand is and what it holds."

Mr. Huddleston discerns, moreover, evidence of hostile intent in the hard bargaining at the Disarmament Conference. Reiterating his query as to whether the world is disarming for war, he concluded that the careful observer must see in the plans for disarmament more danger than in those for rearmament.

American Lead Proposed

Dr. Friedrich was the most hopeful of the speakers, asserting that war might be avoided if the United States would take the lead in working ceaselessly for peace through

(Continued on Page 5, Column 4)

Capture of Yenping From Fukien Rebels Reported at Foochow

SHANGHAI, Jan. 6 (AP)—The Fifty-sixth division of the Nationalist Government infantry was reported in dispatches from Foochow today to have captured Yenping from Fukien Province rebels.

Earlier, Nationalist Government sources had announced that Nanking troops were attacking the rebel forces in Fukien along a wide front.

Yenping is considered the gateway to Foochow, capital of the Province and center of the anti-Nationalist Government movement in the region.

North China dispatches said Japanese planes were bombing Chinese residents of the East Chahar region in an attempt to scatter outlaws there—the main body of which was proceeding toward Shantung Province, leaving a trail of pillage through Hopei.

The airmen were reported maintaining a vigilant watch to prevent lawless elements from threatening the so-called demilitarized zone southward to the Great Wall.

New York Auto Show Revels In Snub Noses, Kneed Wheels And Beauty in Streamlining

Grace, Ease and Comfort Without and Within, Together With Speed, Agility and Convenience, Evoke Wonder at Progress Made

By Volney D. Hurd

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 6—A new-deal-conscious public, ready for innovations, approved the streamlined car today, a revolution in design which makes this year's show, which opened at 2 p. m. at the Grand Central Palace, the most spectacular in a decade. Every car in the major selling lines showed streamline styling, while Chrysler and DeSoto jumped with both feet from so-called styling into aero-dynamic streamlined cars, giving a 40 per cent reduction in wind resistance.

A few days before, the writer had commented to Mr. Walter P. Chrysler on the courage necessary to take such a radical step.

"I believe," he said, "that today is the logical time to launch this thing. There is a man sitting in the White House who typifies the times. He has led into new paths to get functional results and the public is with him. We figure these new cars are based on function, not decoration. We figure the public is ready for this thing which we could have given them a year ago. So off we go!"

As the show opened many a Chrysler dealer, despite his own convictions—for the dealers are sold on the idea—must have held his breath as the crowd swept in. Five minutes later he could relax. The public had taken it. They were definitely thrilled. Women particularly enthused over the lines, the roominess of the interiors and their modern fittings, bodies which seemed more like the cabins of sea or aircraft than part of an automobile.

Conservative objection was expected. Yet it materialized in only a small way. Most of it concerned with the nose of the car. The streamlining styling of the past year had educated these observers to like the sweeping lines in the rear. But a sharp rounded nose to a public which for 20 years had judged a car by the length of the hood, was a little hard to take.

People would go off and look at other things only to return several times. By the last time their comments would have shown the educational process was under way, that they were getting used to the nose. This was made easier of course by the attractive features such as the cabinlike interiors, roomy and clear-visioned and the riding comfort which the new distribution of passengers and engine weight promised.

And riding comfort is made the universal appeal by all manufacturers. General Motors is making a

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Return of Reich To Geneva Aided By Simon Visits

Another Move by Britain Expected in Pursuance of Arms Accord

By Cable from European Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan. 6—Events are rapidly crystallizing in the direction of a fresh attempt to bring Germany back to the Disarmament Conference at Geneva.

The Rome discussions from which Sir John Simon returned to London today have set the seal on a long series of intricate negotiations, in the course of which there have been three major developments.

France has produced a new set of proposals making unexpectedly large concessions to the German viewpoint; Germany has made clear exactly what it wants; Britain and Italy have established considerable community of ideas somewhere in the no-man's land between the French and German standpoints, but nearer the former than the latter.

Indications in informed circles now point to a fresh British move in the coming week to solve the Franco-German impasse. Prime Minister MacDonald goes back to Downing Street from a vacation at Lossiemouth Monday. The Cabinet will then get busy and debate the Foreign Secretary's report on his Rome and Paris visits.

Simplification of Proposals

The outcome of the Cabinet deliberations is expected to be a simplification of the existing disarmament proposals with a view to concentrating on those points on which agreement seems feasible and which Sir John Simon and Premier Mussolini are understood to have reached a tentative understanding at Rome. Armed with these proposals, Lord Tyrell, British Ambassador to France, and Sir Eric Phipps, British Ambassador to Berlin, can make new approaches to the Quai d'Orsay and Wilhelmstrasse respectively. Most observers believe that both Italy and Britain expect considerable further concessions by Germany. If as is hoped they are forthcoming, an invitation to Germany to return to Geneva for final negotiations would be a natural outcome.

But if Germany should refuse to budge from its present position, indications are that both Britain and Italy are now agreed in taking the view that acceptance of the German thesis would mean rearmament not only of Germany but of other

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6)

Mrs. Knott Resigns; Mrs. Nelvia Ritchie Is Named Director

The Mother Church Board Appoints Lecturer to Succeed to Vacancy

In announcing the resignation of Mrs. Annie M. Knott, a member of The Christian Science Board of Directors of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, and the appointment of Mrs. Nelvia E. Ritchie as her successor, the Board of Directors makes public the following communications:

Boston, Massachusetts
January 4, 1934

To The Christian Science
Board of Directors,
Boston, Massachusetts
Dear Friends,

After thirty years of continuous service in Boston for The Mother Church, first, as an associate editor of our periodicals, and a member of the Bible Lesson Committee, and later, as one of the Directors of The Mother Church, I am now submitting my resignation as a member of your Board. This will not come to you as a surprise since I have made known to you for some time my desire for leisure in which to gain more of the spirit of Christian Science, and to aid others to do the same in larger measure. This does not imply any lack in my experience in Christian Science, for assurance of the power of divine Truth as gained from the Bible and the inspired teaching of Mrs. Eddy has become a certainty. I would, however, press on to realize more fully the Love that "never faileth" (I Corinthians 13:8).

The fifteen years in which I have been honored in being a member of your Board have been rich in vital experiences, and you may be assured of my readiness to respond to any call from you to serve our Cause in any way. I am, of course, deeply concerned with the progress of our periodicals, including the Monitor

(Continued on Page 3, Column 4)

Extension Planned For PWA Activity

Possibility that the federal public works program will be continued, perhaps to May 1, caused Mr. Joseph W. Bartlett, administrator of the program in Massachusetts, yesterday to call upon selectmen to plan additional jobs beyond the present expiration date of Feb. 15.

In analyzing the work of the local emergency board, Mr. Bartlett declared that 63 cities and towns in the State have availed themselves of the provisions of the $30,000,000 borrowing bill to carry through welfare programs and approximately $7,000,000 of the emergency funds have already been turned over to the municipalities.

He said more than 130,000 men and women have been given jobs on public work projects at an outlay of from $25,000,000 to $30,000,000 in wages. He explained that the projects undertaken are all worthy ones and are helping tremendously to build up the working man's morale.

Acheson to Serve Arizona

PHOENIX, Ariz., Jan. 6 (AP)—Mr. Dean G. Acheson, former Undersecretary of the United States Treasury was appointed by the Arizona Tax Commission and Attorney-General Arthur T. La Prade as special attorney to handle this State's bank tax cases before the United States Supreme Court. He was a special Assistant Attorney-General for Arizona during the Colorado River fight before the high tribunal.

Next Wednesday

In the Monitor's Weekly Magazine Section

Gustav Cassel, economic counselor of governments and international conferences, contributes an article about GOLD. Prof. Irving Fisher recently named Professor Cassel as one of the world's nineteen men "who understand the real meaning of money." In his article, the eminent Swedish economist explains the consequences of the abandonment of the gold standard by Great Britain and the United States, and indicates a course of action to restore monetary stability and confidence.

Walt Disney, originator of the Three Little Pigs and Mickey Mouse, describes the ambassadorial functions of these widely traveled personages. Speaking the language of all nations, these little stalwarts have run diplomats and state dignitaries a close race in laying the specter of fear and depression in all quarters of the globe. Their "daddy" tells how they do it.

Hector C. Bywater, naval expert of the London Daily Telegraph, indicates that it is not too early to begin thinking about the conference two years hence which will remake or unmake the Washington and London naval treaties. If an armaments race at sea is to be avoided, cognizance must be taken of the facts, Mr. Bywater points out. Two years is no more time than is needed to solve the problems on which the forthcoming conference should set the seal of agreement.

Johnson Opens Way to Change In Many Codes

Halts Codification for Month to Rectify Early Mistakes

Starts With Electric

Lumber to Air Its Grievances Next—All Just Complaints to Be Heard

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6—Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson yesterday diverted the NRA drive for codification of industry, to concentrate its efforts for a time on rectifying the mistakes of the past and eliminating inequalities which have resulted inevitably in the haste of its early movements.

Enunciating a new policy of throwing all codes open to revision where time and experience with their operations have revealed mistakes, he announced that February would see all industries reconvened here in which well-grounded complaint has arisen against the present form of their codes.

The "reform" movement started Jan. 4 with a hearing on complaints against the electrical code. They centered about charges of perpetuating and aiding a monopoly in the industry and driving the small independents out of business. The next major code scheduled for an opportunity to air its grievances is that of the lumber industry, which will come up on Jan. 9.

General Johnson will hold a hearing Feb. 15 on the proposal of bankers for uniform service charges to depositors under the banking code.

Something to Work On

Behind this sudden shift in the direction of NRA energies is primarily the fact that many codes have now been in operation long enough to enable estimates to be made of their effects on the industry in question. Heretofore, complaints have been based on conjecture rather than experience.

A contributing factor is obviously the fact that Congress is now in session. It includes a sizable number of NRA enemies who are eagerly awaiting the first opening for an attack on the key organization in the Roosevelt recovery program.

By moving to correct abuses before he is attacked for them, General Johnson is taking the ground out from under his enemies in the same skillful fashion employed by his chief in the White House on so many notable occasions. Instead of waiting for the attack, he is anticipating it in as many cases as possible.

While the new emphasis of the NRA necessarily entails some slowing down in its drive toward completion of its first task, codification of all industries, this has now become a relatively secondary objec-

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Home of the Sages And Philosophers Learns Useful Arts

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, Mass., Jan. 6—Citizens of Concord are going to evening school. Community classes, attended by rich and poor, young and old, American and foreign-born townspeople are the result of an idea which occurred to the Rev. Mr. George L. Thurlow. It is the first time any such classes have been offered in this quiet community, where Bronson Alcott founded his School of Philosophy.

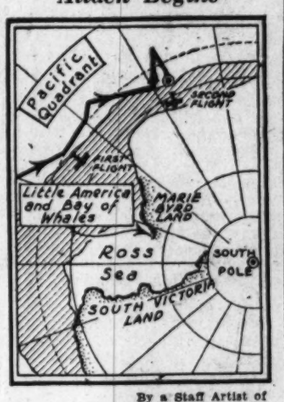
Mr. Thurlow enlisted the aid of Mrs. Leslie R. Moore, chairman of the School Committee, and they got together the whole township through representatives of such organizations as the League of Women Voters, the Parent Teachers Association, the Board of Trade, the Woman's Club, the local clergy. The Concord press also helped, and every resident was invited to suggest courses. Nearly every course requested has been offered.

A 50-cent charge is made for enrollment and is refunded to any student who attends three-quarters of the classes. For this modest outlay anyone in Concord may study, under expert instruction, donated by interested citizens, practical subjects such as stenography and typewriting, bookkeeping and English, preparation for civil service, cooking, sewing, interior decorating, handicrafts; or cultural ones such as French literature, Spanish, sketching, the background of European civilization. Courses in debating and parliamentary law prove especially helpful in Concord, where the old form of town government prevails.

There are recreational classes, and one class which has been of outstanding interest, in the study of the American Indian, traces of whom are frequently found in the surrounding country. "You can go out and pick up arrow heads after almost every plowing," Mrs. Moore told the Monitor correspondent.

The cooking courses have been extremely popular, and nearly all the woman bank clerks in the town have entered them. Starting early in November, 250 registered the first night, and when the registration closed 450 had been enrolled; a fairly good percentage in a population of little more than 7000.

Attack Begins



By a Staff Artist of The Christian Science Monitor

Byrd Up to Date

Course of explorer's flagship in antarctic waters to position today shown by black line moving upward from left to right. Figures of planes show direction of two flights, the first (left) on Dec. 22, the second (right) Jan. 3. The vessel, now on the edge of the pack ice (shown by shaded portion) is now to move through the ice to its Ross Sea base at Little America.

Byrd's Flagship Kicks Its Way Out Of 'Icebound Lake'

Craft Is Freed From Pack and Again Heads for Little America

ABOARD ADMIRAL BYRD'S FLAGSHIP EN ROUTE TO LITTLE AMERICA, Jan 6 (AP) (Via Mackay Radio)—Fearing further delay in this region might jeopardize the entire program, Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd yesterday had the flagship of his antarctic expedition heading out of the lake in the ice pack where she had lain since Monday and from which he made a spectacular flight Wednesday.

Further explorations in this region, the Admiral decided, might increase the risk to the ship in the ice pack. So, from a position of latitude 69:25 south, 116:40 west, the ship nosed her way slowly and carefully on the start of the remaining 3000-mile journey to the expedition's main base.

In the next six weeks, she must be navigated through the often extensive packs of the Ross Sea to reach the Bay of Whales, where upwards of 500 tons of material for the winter party will be unloaded and transported and the ship started north before the Ross Sea starts to freeze again.

During the past fortnight there has been only one day of suitable flying weather—Dec. 21—when Admiral Byrd and four companions completed a southern flight along the 150th meridian. Since then there has been constant fog and light snow.

On his flight Wednesday Admiral Byrd believed he had confirmation of his theory that no land exists within several hundred miles to the south.

"I don't think I ever made a harder flight," the leader said. "There were moments when the fog and snow cut visibility down to nothing and we lost sight of the pack at an altitude of 200 feet."

President Hurls Fresh Stone Into Pool of Finances

Proposes to Guarantee Principal on Farm Mortgage Bonds, Thus Adding 4,000,000,000 to Liabilities

Might Extend His Proposal To Cover Home Mortgages Too

Meantime Warns Financial Leaders in Congress Against Upsetting Estimates—Reserve Promises Gold—U. S. Leads in Providing Jobs

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6—The wonders of Washington never cease and apparent paradoxes pile up, increased rather than decreased by the whirlwind impact of President Roosevelt and the new Congress. The latest budgetary situation this week-end is typical:

1. The President announces that he will ask Congress to guarantee the principal on farm mortgage bonds, and undoubtedly on home mortgage bonds as well, thus virtually converting them into government bonds and adding a theoretical $4,000,000,000 to contingent liabilities.

2. At the same time, he calls Congressional financial leaders to the White House and warns them not to exceed substantially his financial program. Any major increases, he tells them, would upset his plans for ending the emergency budget with 1935.

3. Orthodox financing seems guaranteed by the Administration's borrowing needs, but word spreads around that the Federal Reserve banks will now consent to share their $2,000,000,000-odd of released gold reserve if the currency is devalued by some 50 per cent. In Washington the idea of devaluation and capture of this windfall to help emergency financing is being more widely assumed.

Not So Bad After All

The idea of guaranteeing mortgage bonds—and thus assuming a contingent liability which, of course, would never run actually to more than a minor fraction of the $4,000,000,000 of their face value—seems on the surface inconsistent with the appeal for sticking to the budget. But so small is the actual probable liability on the bonds that the paradox is more apparent than real.

In fact, government guarantee of the principal of these bonds will do much to assist the unforgotten men and women whose homes and farms are mortgaged. The plans for their relief pushed through at the last Congress provided only for guarantees of interest. This was not enough to get them discounted at banks, and rendered the bonds of the Farm Credit Administration inacceptable.

The Administration had to go directly to the Treasury and obtain funds for its financing. In future, the bonds will be "as good as gold" and perhaps—oddly—even better, for unlike other Government bonds, they will be secured on real property!

Sees a Moral Obligation

President Roosevelt decided that the now existing guarantee of interest constituted a moral obligation on the Government to take care of defaulted principal. Indeed, on the face of the home mortgage bonds the interest payments are guaranteed until the bonds are paid up. Should the bonds be unpaid or unconverted on their maturity date, the Government guarantee of perpetual interest would amount to a guarantee of principal.

But the $4,000,000,000 of contingent liability which may be assumed for the benefit of heavily-laden owners can hardly be set down as part of the national debt. It is as if John Smith indorses a note. Will he include the face vlue of that note in his annual disbursements? Of course not. As part of his outstanding debt? Well, hardly. It is a potential liability, but not one which enters into annual computations.

Mr. Roosevelt will send recommendations for mortgage guarantee to Congress next week, either as a message or in a letter to relevant committees.

Parallel in New York

In a parallel case, the Court of Appeals in New York held that a guarantee of interest meant a moral obligation toward the principal. Thus, from his point of view, the burden on the Government will not be increased, while the effectiveness of the mortgage relief agencies will enhance enormously.

Third day's reactions from the budget continue to be encouraging, as Wall Street shows no unusual perturbation. And uncounted sources of revenue are being unearthed, all of which may roll up a sizable total for the President. The latest is $800,000,000 in delinquent federal taxes. Mr. Henry Morgenthau Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, is starting a campaign among internal revenue collectors and agens to corral as much as possible of this total, and inaugurates the practice of bringing court suits against delinquents rather than making bargains which often entail large Treasury sacrifices.

While there is no doubt that a great many hard words will be hurled at Mr. Roosevelt's deficits, the impression is that if they decrease progressively and encouragingly, the real punch will be taken from the opposition. And with the ordinary man or woman it is not an astronomical figure used in political oratory that counts, but the aid and relief he or she gets—just the aid that the mortgage guarantee proposal will provide.

U. S. Leads World In Providing Jobs For Unemployed

Marked Rise Announced by Labor Office—13 Nations Show Gain

GENEVA, Jan. 6 (AP)—The International Labor Office said officially yesterday that the United States leads a world-wide improvement in the unemployment situation.

"In the United States," a communiqué said, "the rise in the employment index is very marked—73.5 in October, 1933, as compared with 59.6 in October, 1932."

The communiqué, which dealt with a comparison between the last quarters of 1933 and 1932, indicated a diminution of unemployment in the following nations: the United States, Canada, Chile, Germany, Great Britain, Hungary, Australia, Belgium, Finland, Yugoslavia, Roumania, Denmark and the Irish Free State.

In Great Britain the index of employment in December rose from 91.6 in 1932 to 97.5 in 1933, the Labor Office revealed.

Figures for November in 1932 and 1933 indicated an increase of workers in Canada from 71.1 to 76.6; in Japan the number rose from 81.8 in August of 1932 to 90 in August, 1933; in Italy the employment index for October, 1932, was 70.5, while for the same month last year it was 73.6.

The communiqué said that 10,076,000 persons were idle in the United States in October, 1933, compared to 11,586,000 unemployed in October, 1932. Figures for 1929 were regarded as equaling 100 as the basis for the employment index.

The number of unemployed in Germany in December, 1933, was given as 3,714,107, compared to 5,355,428 in December, 1932.

The German employment index for the last quarter of 1933 was not received.

Chilean Compares Methods Of Britain and United States

SANTIAGO, Chile, Jan. 6 (By U. P.)—With the clarity of vision acquired as a result of 20 years' residence in London as a banker, diplomat, statesman and publisher, Señor Agustin Edwards, the Chilean newspaper owner, has published a clear-cut analysis of the opposing methods by which Great Britain and the United States are fighting their way out of the depression in his leading organ here, El Mercurio.

Although Señor Edwards tactfully heads his article "Two Standards" and merely lays down the results of his analysis for the guidance of Chileans, he leans toward the British idea of complete liberty of commerce and obedience to the natural laws of supply and demand as opposed to the attempts of the NRA to mold all industries into definite lines, as well as the New Deal monetary policy.

"Recent news from Great Britain confirms that that country is marching in the van of economic restoration," he declares, and goes on to point out that this has been achieved without decrees that defy common sense or natural laws. "No attempt has been made there to substitute liberal economy by planned economy, and while it is true Britain was forced off the gold standard, her monetary policy is adverse to all inflation."

He points out that unemployment has been chronic in England for years, and therefore the large reductions recently in the number of jobless are real indications of returning prosperity.

Before embarking on a study of the NRA and Blue Eagle, Señor Edwards remarks that in Great Britain no laws have been passed to curb producers and nothing has been done to interfere with the laws of supply and demand.

"In the United States a different criterion has been applied," she says. "No reaction can be discerned and only confusion and a lack of confidence reign in business and industry. Planned economy on a big scale has not raised prices as hoped for, nor stimulated production, and on the other hand is at the moment the target of bitter criticism."

Señor Edwards cites the principal opponents of the current economic policy of the United States, and sees grave significance in the resignations of Sprague and other financial advisers. He points out the "grave" dangers of inflation.

"The economic history of the world has shown that inflation always starts under control but ends like an avalanche." The business index, he says, has steadily declined from July to October, coinciding with the new financial measures.

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Saturday, Jan. 6, 1934

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Things Present

Is your pleasure with your Sunday School class ever threatened by evidences of disobedience? Don't miss the first letter shared in the Parent Column on the Progress in Education page.

Theatrical producers who are interested in depleting their audiences will find full directions in "How to Annoy an Audience" on the News of Art, Music and the Theater page.

The news of the week is summarized on the World News Map on the inside back page. Many schools and clubs are clipping this feature for their bulletin boards.

And Things to Come

Monday brings the Children's page, Mr. Abbot's "Watching the World Go By," another Parable of Safed the Sage, and more Facts About the Bible.

Hunters and Hacks Do Their Paces At Boston Horse Show

Ridgewood Hounds in Exhibition Colorful Feature of the Program

Against a setting of silk toppers, sables and scarlet coats, 3000 Boston horse lovers crowded into the Armory last night to see hunters and hacks go through their paces at the Horse Show.

Along with the regular ring events went special exhibitions such as the well-executed drill by Troop B of the 110th Cavalry, the retirement ceremony of Felix, a 28-year-old army horse who has won 75 per cent of the 300 show classes in which he has been entered. Also, most colorful of all, the first exhibition ever held at a Boston horse show of the Ridgewood Hounds, accompanied by their riders in "pinks."

Chestnut Charm, chestnut gelding of Marshall Stables, Marshall, Mo., Gaines Piper up, took the blue ribbon in Class 15. Miss Marion Atherton of Swampscott placed second with her famous chestnut gelding, Dale MacDonald.

Constance Greco's Greylight led the lightweight hunters class. Killarney Rose, owned by Mary McElwain took the middleweight hunters. Heavyweight hunters was taken by Goldenbrew, owned by Mr. Ralph N. Milliken of Hanover, Mass., and ridden by Mr. Richard Young.

Spectacular horsemanship brought Mr. Lyle Phillips, on his bay mare, Meadows, the ribbon in the polo ponies lightweight class. The road hacks class brought a blue ribbon to Mr. Allen Wilson's champion, Top Sergeant. In five-gaited saddle horses the Marshall Stable's Silver Plume carried off the honors.

The gentleman's riding class brought Mr. Allen J. Wilson his third blue ribbon of the evening when Highland Dare won the blue and a silver trophy. In Class 36, Officers Chargers, Prismit, ridden by Lt. E. P. Cushman of the 110th Cavalry won the blue ribbon.

The final event of the evening, taking more than an hour, was open jumping, judged on performance only. Of the 39 entries only four succeeded in clearing the six jumps with a perfect performance. In the jumpoff, Mrs. Florence Dibble's Templemore, a bay gelding from Oldtown Hill Farm, gave another perfect performance and carried off the honors, with Lancelot, owned and ridden by Miss Elizabeth Kempton, Shandygaff and Goldenbrew of Mr. Ralph Milliken finishing in that order.

Soviet Ambassador

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Wide World

Alexander T. Troyanovsky

How to spell the name of Russia's new Ambassador to the United States is puzzling some.

The accepted Anglicized form seems to be Alexander A. Troyanovsky, although the telegram from Moscow spelled it "Aleksandr Antonovich Troyanovski."

Mountain Water 'Faucet' Nearer to San Francisco

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 6 (AP)—Surrounded on three sides by water, none of it potable, San Francisco yesterday celebrated completion of a final stage in its $100,000,000 project to bring drinking water from the Sierra Nevada Mountains, 165 miles away. A 25-mile tunnel through the coast range of mountains, has been finished.

Four or five months will be required to complete concrete lining of six and a half miles of the tunnel and mountain water will be brought to San Francisco Bay. An immense pipe line will be constructed to allow the water to flow into the city's reservoirs on the lower peninsula. The dream of an unlimited supply of mountain water here dates back to 1882.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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Moscow's Envoy Bringing Fame To Washington

Troyanovsky's Ability in Rail Field Valuable in Expected Trade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 6—Mr. Alexander Antonovich Troyanovsky, first Ambassador from the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics to the United States, is scheduled to arrive in American waters late today, following a rough crossing of the Atlantic. According to present plans he will disembark sometime Sunday.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—Mr. Alexander A Troyanovsky, first Soviet Ambassador to the United States, conveyed not only some of his views, but also something of his personality to American correspondents in the course of an informal reception in his office in the headquarters of the State Planning Commission on the day after his appointment had been officially announced.

Mr. Troyanovsky is a middle-aged man of rather slight figure, with shrewd, twinkling eyes, betokening a lively sense of humor, a quiet manner and unmistakable personal charm. Although he comes of a military family and was educated as an artillery officer, the new Soviet Ambassador suggests in his bearing rather the diplomat or the economic executive than the soldier.

There are two significant facts about Mr. Troyanovsky's immediate background. One is that he has served a diplomatic apprenticeship of five years in the very responsible post at Tokyo, when he returned to Moscow early in the present year. He is regarded as a leading Soviet expert on Far Eastern affairs; and his reports from the Japanese capital are credibly reported to have elicited special commendation from Mr. Joseph Stalin himself. It was in Tokyo that the Ambassador learned his English, which is quite adequate, although he modestly expressed the hope that it would improve in Washington.

Skilled in Railway Planning

The second significant point was symbolized in a large map of the Soviet Union, heavily marked with railroad lines, existing, projected and in process of construction, which hung on the wall of Mr. Troyanovsky's office. For during the present year the future Ambassador to the United States has been vice-chairman of the State Planning Commission, which works out the schemes of Soviet economic development, specializing in the departments of foreign trade and transportation.

The experience acquired there may be regarded as potentially valuable for Washington, in view of the probable future importance of Soviet-American commercial relations and in view of the fact that railway equipment is likely to be one of the main categories of goods which will be ordered in America.

In the course of the talk with the correspondents Mr. Troyanovsky described himself as "more of an optimist than some others" about the Far Eastern situation. On the basis of past experience he was inclined to discount rumors of impending war and conflict and he expressed the opinion that peace was now more stabilized.

Mr. Troyanovsky described his appointment to the Washington post as "a great honor," and professed his intention to continue the work, directed toward understanding between the two peoples, which Mr. Maxim Litvinoff had begun. To a question about Communist propaganda Mr. Troyanovsky replied, with the glint of a smile:

"This is a question which I sometimes had to discuss in Japan. Communism is not a thing that can be imported from one country into another. It is really a question of the internal policy of every country, not an issue of foreign policy."

Turning to less serious subjects, as the frugal lunch of the Soviet office worker was brought in and served, Mr. Troyanovsky told how his son, now at school in Moscow, had learned English in the American School at Tokyo. He admitted a fondness for tennis and bridge as recreations and proclaimed himself a non-smoker.

Mr. Troyanovsky is an old revolutionist; he began to come into conflict with the Tsarist authorities as early as 1902; and he lived abroad in western Europe for a period of seven years before the revolution in 1917. But he is quite unlike the crude popular caricature of a Bolshevik; and there is every reason to believe that he will be a successful and effective representative of his Government at Washington.

The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1250kc-WNAC-344m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Metropolitan Opera,	News; The Lady	Five o'clock revue:	Pancho and his
5:15	Tristan and Isolde,	Next Door.....	popular	orchestra .....
5:30	from New York.....	Neapolitan String	All-American Boy.	Melody Mart.....
5:45	Little Orphan Annie.	Quartet recital...	Reis and Dunn....	Local dance music.
6:00	Monitor Views News..	Evening Tattler;	Studio reports....	Meet the Artist...
6:15	Irish Minstrels.....	records; talks....	The Motor Parade.	Mildred Bailey...
6:30	Reports; sports.....	News; soloist.....	Merry-Go-Round .	CBS dance music..
6:45	NBC Program Review	Half Hour for	Happy Minstrel....	Local dance music.
7:00	The World in Review.	Men; J. C. Nugent	Dramatic program	Reports; news....
7:15	Robin Hood, sketch..	After Dinner Revue	Script Act.....	Tito Guizar.....
7:30	Eddy Duchin and his	Circus sketch.....	Street of Dreams..	Organ recital.....
7:45	orchestra.....	Boston Emergency	"A Parade of Mo-	Local dance music.
8:00	"The New Deal in	Campaign Air	tordom," sketch..	Local dance music.
8:15	Banking," talks....	Parade program..	Elder Michaux and	Getting the News.
8:30	Durrell Concert:	Events; forecasts..	his congregation.	Organ recital and
8:45	artist recital.....	Air Magazine.....	"Trade and Mark"	soloists .....
9:00	Jamboree: variety	"Last Flight of	Philadelphia Orch.	Local dance music
9:15	show with Don Mc-	Explorer Major	Stoopnagle-Budd .	Reports; news....
9:30	Neil; Harold	Andre," sketch	Charles Hecter and	Band concert; In-
9:45	Stokes's Orchestra..	and music.....	his orchestra....	dian legend.....
10:00	Master Singers, male	Saturday Night	Program from and	Hughie Connor
10:15	chorus	Dancing Party;	to Byrd ship....	and his orchestra
10:30	News flashes.....	Rolfe Orchestra;	Camera Man talk.	News Service.....
10:45	Reports; sports.....	Robert Ripley....	Reports; news....	Kaltenborn talk...
11:00	WLS Barn Dance	"One Man's Fam-	Bruins - Montreal	Guy Lombardo's
11:15	program from Chi-	ily," dramatic sk.	hockey report.....	Royal Canadians.
11:30	cago, with soloists	News; forecasts....	Ted Fiorito and	Sign off.....
11:45	and folk music.....	Hollywood on Air.	his orchestra....	

Sunday's Programs

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1250kc-WNAC-344m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
10:45	Samovar Serenade....	Communion Sun-	Regular service of	Tremont Temple
11:00	Morning Musicale,	day service of the	The Mother	Baptist Church
11:15	string quartet.....	Old South Church	Church, The First	service; sermon,
11:30	Organ recital and	in Boston, from	Church of Christ,	the Rev. Charles
11:45	announcements	Copley Square....	Scientist, Boston.	F. Taylor.....
12:00	Nimble Wits.....	Organ recital.....	Electrically re-	Choir and organ..
12:15	Baby Rose Marie.....	Home Circle.....	corded program..	String orchestra
12:30	Radio City Concert:	University of Chi-	Madison Ensemble;	and soloists.....
12:45	symphony orchestra;	cago Round Table	concert orchestra	Polish music.....
1:00	"Roxy"; soloists and	Morey Pearl and	Religious period	Italian Melodies,
1:15	mixed chorus.....	his orchestra....	with speakers,	local program....
1:30	Youth Conference, Dr.	Dale Carnegie's	soloists and or-	Italian Serenaders,
1:45	Daniel Poling.....	facts program....	ganist	from New York...
2:00	Bar-X Days and	Gene Arnold and	Helen Morgan;	Italian Melodies;
2:15	Nights, sketch.....	the Commodores..	chorus; orchestra	accordion; solos..
2:30	Piano recital and	Elizabeth Lennox.	Abe Lyman's Or.;	Organ recital and
2:45	guest soloists.....	Gems of Melody..	soloists; trio.....	soloist .....
3:00	International Tidbits.	Wayne King and	Studio pianist....	New York Philhar-
3:15	Irene Rich, talk.....	his orchestra....	Dance music.....	monic - Symphony
3:30	Jan Garber and his	Triolians: soloist;	Organ recital.....	Orchestra. Hans
3:45	orchestra	trio; orchestra...	Tenor soloist.....	Lange, conduc-
4:00	Talk, Dean Archer...	News program.....	The Rev. Charles	tor; Foldi Mild-
4:15	Concerteers, recital...	Vee and Johnnie .	E. Coughlin, ad-	ner, pianist;
4:30	Pageant sketch.	Sentinels; chorus;	dress from De-	Lawrence Gilman,
4:45	'Answer at Midnight'	soloist; orchestra.	troit, Mich.	commentator ....
5:00	Dr. Harry Emerson	Dream Drama.....	Geissler's concert	Roses and Drums,
5:15	Fosdick; music.....	Science sketch....	ensemble	Civil War Drama
5:30	Grand Hotel, dra-	Talking Picture	Local dance music	Sanderson and
5:45	matic sketch.....	Time, sketch.....	Reports; news....	Crumit; orch....
6:00	Yehudi Menuhin,	Religious period	Twilight Reveries,	Local dance music.
6:15	violinist; orchestra,	from New York.	with soloist.....	Studio recital.....
6:30	Walter Damrosch,	Salute program....	Hawaiian Echoes..	"Smiling Ed".....
6:45	guest conductor.....	Popular vocal.....	Carlile; orchestra..	Time and news....
7:00	Ted Weems and his	Studio musical	Ethel Waters and	Evening service
7:15	orchestra	program	Denny Orchestra.	of Tremont Tem-
7:30	Joe Penner and	Garden talk and	Popular vocal.....	ple Baptist
7:45	Nelson Orchestra....	news flashes.....	Rin Tin Tin.....	Church; sermon.
8:00	Victor Hugo's "The	Ruby Newman and	New York Goes	Rev. J. Whitcomb
8:15	Hunchback of Notre	orchestra with	to the Automobile	Brougher .....
8:30	Dame," sketch with	Del Castillo and	Show; talks; solo-	Local dance music
8:45	George Gaul.....	vocal sextet.....	ists; orchestra....	Dramatic sketch..
9:00	Will Rogers; Rev-	Rakov Orchestra	Nino Martini; Jane	Beethoven Founda-
9:15	elers; orchestra.....	and soloists.....	Froman; glee	tion; recital.....
9:30	Walter Winchell....	American Album	club; orchestra;	"Music Room"...
9:45	Studio reports.....	of Familiar Music	Ted Husing.....	Reports; news....
10:00	Talk, Bill Williams...	Jack Benny and	Phil Harris and	Angelo Patri's
10:15	Joe and Bateese....	Black Orchestra..	his orchestra.....	Child Drama.....
10:30	NBC soloist; orch....	Hepburn, Erskine	Readings; organ..	Conclave of Na-
10:45	News flashes.....	and orchestra....	Reports; news....	tions—England ..

Monday's Features

Up to Luncheon

11:15 WEEI, United States Navy Band, Lieut. Charles Benter, conductor.
11:45 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort.
12:30 WAAB, "The Use and Value of Our National Parks," Oscar Chapman.
12:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour: speakers and orchestra.

After Luncheon

2:30 WNAC, School of the Air: History—"The Life of John Marshall."
2:30 WAAB, Recordings, "Scheherazade Suite," Philadelphia Orchestra.
3:30 WNAC, United States Marine Band, Capt. William Santelmann, conductor.
4:15 WBZ, Library of Congress Musicale: Roth String Quartet; Mrs. Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge, speaker.
4:45 WNAC, New World Symphony Orchestra, Howard Barlow, conductor.
5:15 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Henry Edson Williams.
6:15 WBZ, United States Army Band, Capt. William Stannard, conductor.

Dinner and After

8:30 WBZ, Cyrena Van Gordon, contralto; Walter Golde, pianist.
8:30 WEEI, Lawrence Tibbett, baritone; William Daly's Orchestra.
9:00 WNAC, Philadelphia Studio Orchestra, Sylvan Levin, conductor.
9:00 WBZ, Greater Minstrels: end men; interlocutor; quartet; orchestra.
9:00 WEEI, Gypsies Orchestra; Frank Parker, tenor soloist.
9:00 WAAB, Boston Emergency Campaign dinner: addresses, A. Lawrence Lowell, Walter Lippmann, Harvey D. Gibson, James W. Farley.
9:15 WNAC, Robert Benchley; Howard Marsh, chorus; orchestra.

Late Evening

10:00 WBZ, Durrell String Quartet recital.
10:00 WEEI, Gene Arnold; Lullaby Lady; male quartet; orchestra.
10:00 WNAC, Richard Mitten, president, Jordan Marsh, NRA speaker.
10:30 WEEI, "K-7"; secret service dramatic sketch.
10:45 WAAB, Evan Evans, baritone; concert orchestra.
11:15 WBZ, Rexy's Radio City Players; soloists and orchestra.

Monitor News Radiocast Time Changed Today Only

"The Monitor Views the News," The Christian Science Monitor's daily radiocast comment on the news, has been shifted again for today only and will be heard at the new time of 6 p. m., eastern standard time, today over Stations WBZ and WBZA.

This change in time is in order that the last minutes of the unusually lengthy opera, "Tristan and Isolde," which is being radiocast from the Metropolitan Opera House, may be heard.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy early tonight, becoming threatening; Sunday rain; temperatures mostly near 40 degrees; gentle westerly winds, becoming moderate easterly during Sunday.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Cloudy tonight and Sunday; rain in the south and rain or snow in the north portions Sunday; not much change in temperature.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Cloudy tonight; Sunday rain; not much change in temperature.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Gentle to moderate westerly winds becoming easterly and increasing Sunday, and overcast weather tonight and Sunday; rain Sunday.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday 2:44 p. m., Sunday 3:15 a. m.
Height of tides 9 feet, 9.8 feet.

Light all vehicles at 4:56 p.m.

It Pays to Be a Hired Man

ITHACA, N. Y. (AP)—Since 1920 hired men have received more for their time than have farm operators, it is reported by Mr. S. W. Warren in Farm Economics, a bulletin issued through Cornell University. In 1920-24 the average labor income of farmers was $186 as compared with hired men's wages of $545.

Return of Reich To Geneva Aided By Simon Visits

(Continued from Page 1)

European nations. This is an eventuality neither country is ready to accept.

Permanent Solution Sought

The Monitor's Rome correspondent today says it is understood that the Simon-Mussolini talks went considerably further than seeking a basis for a mere temporary harmonization of Franco-German viewpoints on disarmament. The two statesmen agreed, he declares, that while only a transitory agreement can be reached now, they must work for permanent solution which will provide methods for settling all the difficulties making for unrest in Europe and which they hope may even lead to the complete disarmament of European nations.

It is realized, however, in Rome, he adds, that there are many difficulties in the way of realizing such a comprehensive scheme.

Meanwhile the two countries will do their best severally to find a settlement of the existing disarmament difficulties along the lines of the British draft convention.

Reports from the Monitor bureau at Berlin indicate that the result of the Simon-Mussolini talks has not been altogether satisfactory to Germany. There is, however, agreement in Berlin with the phase in the Rome communiqué which deprecates trying to draw up a complete and complicated treaty to solve all present problems with one stroke of the pen and which urges concentrating on essentials.

Change in Terminology

Foremost among the essential points as far as Germany is concerned is the question of equality of status, the Berlin correspondent explains.

Berlin also comments on the fact that the word "revision" of armaments which was used at the outset of the Rome talks has now given place to "reduction and limitation." Berlin hopes this means that some really practical step toward the disarmament of the heavily armed powers is contemplated.

Meanwhile Germany is still busy considering its reply to France's last note and whether the reply will take the form of another note to France or a speech by Chancellor Hitler in the Reichstag. But following general lines of action it is expected that the decision will be made after the conference between the Chancellor, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Baron Constantin von Neurath, and Gen. Werner von Blomberg, Reichswehr Minister, who are expected to confer in Berlin next week.

Key's Manuscript Of National Anthem Goes to Baltimore

NEW YORK, Jan 6 (AP)—The earliest authentic manuscript of the "Star-Spangled Banner," penned by Francis Scott Key in Baltimore nearly 120 years ago, is going back to that city for permanent enshrinement, purchased by funds from the estate of the man to whom it belonged.

The single sheet of time-yellowed paper on which Key penned the national anthem in 1814 was bought for $24,000 at an auction room yesterday by Dr. A. S. W. Rosenbach, who announced later its new owner was the Walters Art Gallery.

The manuscript was the property of the estate of the late Henry Walters of Baltimore, chairman of the board of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad, who passed on in 1931. He willed his entire art collection, together with the large gallery to the city of Baltimore. He also left 25 per cent of the estate in trust for maintenance of the gallery. Thus the trustees of the gallery in purchasing the manuscript paid for it from funds bequeathed by Walters.

Mr. O. G. T. Sonneck, in the Library of Congress report on the "Star-Spangled Banner," called this manuscript "unquestionably the earliest extant of the Star-Spangled Banner." A letter upon the back of which Key is said to have written the original of the poem during the bombardment by the British of Fort McHenry, Md., is believed to have been destroyed by the writer after making the copy sold yesterday.

Naval Maneuvers End

WITH THE U. S. FLEET, OFF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA, Jan. 6 (AP)—The third and final day of the maneuvers of more than 100 fighting ships of the navy today was centered on a defensive operation by the entire fleet. Admiral D. F. Sellers, Commander-in-Chief, aboard the dreadnought Pennsylvania, maneuvered all the vessels with the train ships and the mobile target ship Utah in the rôle of an enemy force.

Up and Down Beacon Hill

It Will Likely Continue

Sunk without a trace may be the fate of the Good Government Association of Boston.

That the work done in the past score of years by such an organization will be allowed in the future to be ignored is unthinkable.

The G. G. A., as such, may not live, but what it did for Boston in the past must be continued in the years to come. That's what those who think most shrewdly about the municipal affairs of Boston are quietly declaring today.

The people need to be helped in electing officials, federal state and municipal. Such a volunteer organization as the late G. G. A. promptly fitted into the picture, at least it did here in Boston.

The "Goo-Goo's"—so the politicians call them—picked out many a good candidate for Mayor and the important city council in the years when the Association was active.

The gubernatorially appointed finance commission cannot be accounted as perfect. It is composed of men named by a Governor who is always more or less a politician himself.

The politicians do not as a rule select infallible men for public place. They usually want men who are "available." To be available a man must have through ability, a fair record and a fair capacity to make men think they know their business.

The Good Government Association went farther than that. Its aim was to put forward for support of the voters a man whose desire and purpose was to further the good of the city. This it did, as a general rule. It's not dead—and the work it did will be taken up ere long by another organization of like aim.

* * *

Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield, in his appointment of Mrs. Hilda Quirk to be City Registrar, showed that he believed in the defunct G. G. A. which, incidentally, had indorsed his candidacy before it folded up.

Mrs. Quirk had been active in the counsels of the G. G. A. She had been a valuable member of that organization. She has been active in city politics for 15 years and her husband, Charles I. Quirk, is a lawyer who is well thought of in Boston legal circles.

Mrs. Quirk's appointment shows that Mayor Mansfield is steadily proceeding with naming individuals of good official record to be his aids in the young administration.

They Name "Clint" DeWolf

Pittsfield and Holyoke Democrats know that DeWitt Clinton DeWolf comes from west of the Connecticut River in Massachusetts.

That's a sort of "to the manner born" distinction for western Massachusetts people.

These west-of-the-Connecticut-River-folk have a strong Republican who is in the lower house of Congress from Massachusetts' first district. He's Allen T. Treadway and he's been unbeatable for Congress for so many years that the children who live out there think he just naturally belongs there.

Headed by James O'Donnell, former Postmaster of Holyoke, a self-appointed committee of first district Democrats has picked out "Clint" DeWolf—for so Governor Ely calls him—to replace Mr. Treadway in Congress.

Yesterday they told Mr. DeWolf as much. And he didn't throw them out of his office!

* * *

Woburn has its own way. Last night Mrs. Maria Kilduff, for years housekeeper for Edward W. Kenney, just elected Mayor of Woburn, lead the grand march at the inaugural ball in Woburn. They all said she led it well.

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Size	Reg.	NOW
36x38½	$ .80	$ .72
42x40½	.85	.77
45x40½	.95	.86

HEMMED SHEETS

Size	Reg.	NOW
63x108	$3.10	$2.79
72x108	3.50	3.15
81x108	3.95	3.58
90x108	4.30	3.87
72x113	3.65	3.29
90x113	4.50	4.05

HEMMED CRIB SHEETS

Size	Reg.	NOW
45x77	$1.70	$1.53
54x77	2.00	1.80

HEMSTITCHED CASES

Size	Reg.	NOW
36x38½	$ .95	$ .80
42x40½	1.06	.95
45x40½	1.10	.99

HEMSTITCHED SHEETS

Size	Reg.	NOW
63x108	$3.45	$3.11
72x108	3.85	3.47
81x108	4.25	3.82
90x108	4.65	4.19
72x113	4.00	3.60
90x113	4.88	4.37

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54x77	2.25	2.03

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Chickens, Best Quality, 3½ lbs. only	lb. 20c	Peanut Butter	1 lb. jar 15c
Best Turkeys, none better at any price, only	lb. 25c	Saltines, N.B.C.	1 lb. can 29c
Best Fowl, 3½ lbs., only	lb. 18c	Graham Crackers, N.B.C.	1 lb. pkg. 19c
Boneless Sirloin, Best Quality	lb. 38c	Granulated Sugar	10 lb. bag 47c
Smoked Shoulders	lb. 10c	Rhodes Bros. Fancy Chocolates, 1 lb. box	50c
Lamb, Best Forequarter, only	lb. 8c	Giant Stuffed Olives	12 oz. bottle 25c
Bacon, Best English Quality	lb. 19c	Linen Saver Embossed Napkins, 2 pkgs.	17c
Green Peas, Best Quality, this sale only	lb. 10c	Pure Honey, 5 lb. pail	65c
Best Bunch Carrots, this sale only	bunch 5c	Fancy Assorted Cookies, regular price 20c, this sale	2 lb. for 25c
P&G Soap, White Naptha	10 bars 27c	Dried Beef, Swift Premium, 4 oz. pkg., only	18c
Lux Toilet Soap	6 bars 39c	Sausage, Arlington, only	lb. 22c
Rinso, Large	2 pkgs. 29c	Oranges, the largest and best ever sold for	doz. 35c
Prudence Corned Beef Hash	22c	Grapefruit, the largest and best ever sold for	each 8c
Beech-Nut Tomato Juice	3 tins 23c	Apples, Best Quality McIntosh Reds, the largest and best box ever sold for	30c
Campbell's Tomato Soup	4 tins 23c	Large Tangerine Oranges, regular price 30c, this sale only	doz. 15c
B&M Beans	2 tins 22c	Best Cranberries	quart 8c
Jell-O, all flavors	5c	Good Cooking Eggs	doz. 29c
Hormel's Vegetable Soup	2 lge. tins 25c	Good Western Creamery Butter	lb. 32c
Hormel's Onion Soup	2 lge. tins 33c	Dr. Ross' Dog and Cat Food	3 tins 20c
Ketchup, Large Bottle	10c		

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Eagle and Condor Lead Nations To Pan-Americanism

Argentine-United States Accord Helps Success of Conference

By Hubert C. Herring

Executive Director of the Committee on Cultural Relations With Latin America, Inc.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTEVIDEO, Uru. — Not the least of the substantial achievements of the seventh Pan-American Conference in Montevideo has been the rapprochement between the United States and Argentina. The eagle of the North and the condor of the South have for the first time within the memory of man found common cause and purpose.

Argentina has from the initiation of the Pan-American Conferences in 1889 shown itself but vaguely interested, if not openly contemptuous. It has viewed the Pan-American movement as a rank weed grown in northern soil. This attitude was especially clear during the long régime of Irigoyen, who had little use for the United States, and was at no pains to conceal it. For substantial periods he maintained no Argentine representative in Washington. Argentina sent delegations to the successive Pan-American Conferences, but has ratified none of the conventions or treaties springing therefrom during a period of 25 years.

It was clear that the success of this seventh conference depended very definitely upon the attitude of Argentina. If Argentina refused to play the game, any effective action would be impossible. It seemed highly probable that Argentina would not play. Absolutely no interest was manifest in Buenos Aires. The Argentine delegation was appointed at the last minute. It was rumored that an almost immediate adjournment of the conference would be welcomed by its government.

Argentine Heel of Achilles

But prophecies came to naught. In the closing days of the conference it was significant that the firmest allies in all of the more important measures taken were Argentina and the United States.

Achilles had a heel, and so has Argentina. In the latter case it belonged to the brilliant Argentine Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr. Carlos Saavedra Lamas. And the heel in Dr. Saavedra Lamas's case is the anti-war pact of which he is the author and the chief sponsor. Whatever touches his pact touches him.

Other statesmen have pacts and covenants named after them. Dr. Saavedra Lamas would have his. The American delegation decided that he was entitled to it. There was no good reason why another peace covenant should not be added to the already impressive lists. To be sure there were already three excellent covenants solemnly launched by Pan-American Conferences — the Gondra treaty of 1923, the Washington treaties of arbitration and of conciliation of 1928—and Argentina had not ratified one of them. There was also the Kellogg-Briand treaty of 1928, nor had Argentina accepted that.

These facts serve to accent the prima donna position of Dr. Saavedra Lamas. If he wished one more treaty added to the list, he should have it. This was the attitude of the American delegation which solemnly joined the applause and promised its support—with a faint suggestion of a smile, good-humored but understanding.

Thus it came to pass that Argentina and the United States joined in peace-making. Dr. Saavedra Lamas announced that Argentina would forthwith fix its seal on the Gondra treaty, on the treaties of arbitration and conciliation, and on the Kellogg-Briand pact. The United States announced its adherence to the Saavedra Lamas anti-war treaty. Representatives of other states leaped to their feet to announce their adherence. The stampede for signing peace pacts—all of them—was on. It was good tonic for a not over-robust Pan-Americanism.

British Press Critical

The cynical may explain much of the American enthusiasm for arriving at an understanding with Argentina in terms of the desire to turn again toward United States ports some of the trade which has steadily been diverted to England.

The British-Argentine trade pact has been playing havoc with American business interests. British interests interpret, and probably not incorrectly, the zeal of the United States for a rapprochment with Argentina as a bid for trade. British newspapers in Buenos Aires have proved themselves quite badtempered over some of the things which have been going on in Montevideo. They view it all as a trade war, and they are doing much to belittle Pan-Americanism.

The Argentine-American alliance, unofficial and informal, has had unhappy repercussions in other quarters. The fact must be faced that Argentina is viewed by many of the peoples of South America as the United States is, or has been, viewed by Cuba, Haiti, Nicaragua. It is credited with imperialist dreams. The suspicion of Argentina's intentions of becoming great are focused upon the correct and vital figure of Saavedra Lamas.

Furthermore, the Mexicans do not enjoy the American-Argentine love feast. Mexico argues, and with much logic, that any playing of favorites by the United States will further disrupt any genuine Pan-Americanism.

Mexican Proposals Shelved

Mexico came to the conference with an elaborate series of memoranda on economic organization. These represented months of study and an earnest desire to encourage substantial thought on the development of an inter-American economy. These proposals received scant attention, and were promptly committed to a commission which may, or may not, meet. It is apparent that Mexico blames Dr. Saavedra Lamas for this summary sidetracking of its proposals.

Other skeptics are heard who express the fear that no great good can come out of an alliance with the representatives of as feudal an order of society as persists in the Americas. They point out that the present régime in Argentina represents the will of the few who are rich. They argue that such a régime has little to offer in these days of rapidly shifting social emphasis.

Giving all of these arguments due weight, the fact remains that the highway between the governments in Washington and Buenos Aires has again been opened. They are now on speaking terms, and better. They have broken bread together and discussed common interests and hopes. No matter what the doubts may be as to the long-range results of such conversations, the facts themselves are heartening. And although Secretary of State Hull cannot pronounce Dr. Saavedra Lamas's name correctly, they have worked together for some things which are basic to the building of the highroads of peace.

Royal Hand on the Throttle

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR-Foto Isvet

King Boris Opens Bulgaria's New Railway Lines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILIPPOPOLIS, Bulgaria—King Boris recently drove the first engine at the opening of two new railroad lines in Bulgaria. One of these runs 50 miles north to Karlovo; the other 80 miles northwest to Panaguerishte, both termini lying in the foothills of the "Middle Mountains." Bulgaria has two main railroad lines running across the country each way, and now the state is sending out many little branch lines to mountain districts.

College at Washington Plans Russian Courses

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6—Reflecting the new relationship between Russia and the United States, courses in Russian language and literature have been added to the curriculum of George Washington University here. Mr. Vladimir Stephanovitch Koleskickoff has been appointed to the faculty as lecturer.

Mr. Koleskickoff studied as an undergraduate at St. Petersburg University under the old régime in Russia. Later coming to the United States, he pursued graduate work at Columbia University. Since 1932 he has been on the staff of the Brookings Institution, Washington. Dr. C. H. Marvin, president of the university, reports that the Russian language will be taught beginning with the coming summer session, and Russian history is scheduled for the fall term.

Preparing for New Industries

CARSON CITY, Nev. (AP)—Anticipating the time when cheap power from Boulder Dam will be available, the state engineer's office is making a survey of sources of materials and cost of manufacture of electro-chemical products at the dam site in southern Nevada.

Mrs. Knott Resigns; Mrs. Nelvia Ritchie Is Named Director

(Continued from Page 1)

which links us so closely to the whole human family, that we may thus bless and be blessed.

I am also sure that you have been divinely guided in the choice of my successor, Mrs. Nelvia E. Ritchie, whose faithful and efficient service on the Board of Lectureship and in other capacities in our movement throughout the years, have been appreciated by me and are well known by the Field.

Lovingly and faithfully yours,
(Signed) ANNIE M. KNOTT.

Reply to Mrs. Knott

January 4, 1934.

Mrs. Annie M. Knott
Dear Mrs. Knott,

Your voluntary retirement as a member of the Board of Directors of The Mother Church marks the termination of a period of service in the Cause of Christian Science that is memorable for a number of reasons, not the least of which is that since the reorganization of this church in 1892 you are the only woman to have served as a Director of The Mother Church.

You have met the exactions of the office with wisdom and tact; you have carried its responsibilities without weakening and without deviation from your highest sense of right, the outcome of your implicit reliance upon God's omnipotence, omniscience, and omnipresence.

Our missing you from our deliberations will be tempered by the knowledge that you will be close at hand in case your valued counsel and matured judgment should be needed.

With sincere love, your associates,
(Signed) WILLIAM R. RATHVON.
GEORGE WENDELL ADAMS.
CHARLES E. HEITMAN.
WILLIAM P. MCKENZIE.

Mrs. Ritchie's Services

Mrs. Nelvia E. Ritchie was educated in the schools of Kansas. After marriage, when her husband, Mr. A. B. Ritchie, was seriously ill, she became interested in Christian Science through his healing. In 1907 both united in membership with The Christian Science Mother Church in Boston and with Second Church of Christ, Scientist, Kansas City, Missouri. Mrs. Ritchie became Field Representative of The Christian Science Publishing Society, in which capacity she addressed Christian Science branch churches and societies throughout the United States, Canada, Cuba, the British Isles, and the Continent of Europe. During her seven years of service in this capacity, Mr. Ritchie was transferred to Pittsburgh, Penna., as District Representative of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and both Mr. and Mrs. Ritchie transferred their branch church membership to First Church of Christ, Scientist, Sewickley, Penna., where each has served as First Reader and Mr. Ritchie as a Director. In June, 1925, Mrs. Ritchie was elected by The Christian Science Board of Directors to be a member of the Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, a work which has since taken her over a wider area than was covered in her earlier assignment for The Christian Science Publishing Society. For more than twenty years Mrs. Ritchie has been an advertised Christian Science practitioner; and in 1928, after receiving instruction from the Board of Education of The Mother Church, she became a recognized teacher of Christian Science.

Mr. Ritchie has been transferred by the Pennsylvania Railroad to Boston. Mr. and Mrs. Ritchie will make their home here permanently.

Napoleon Silver Service Brings $57,565 at McCormick Auction

Linens and Laces From Famous Collection Sold at Fabulous Prices, One Sheet and Pillow Case Setting High Price of $425

NEW YORK, Jan. 6 (AP)—The famous gilded silver dinner service, which Napoleon I gave his sister Pauline—and for which Mrs. Edith Rockefeller McCormick many years later, paid $80,000—was broken up yesterday and sold at auction. Mrs. McCormick's daughter Muriel tried and failed to get it.

Muriel and her husband, Maj. Elisha Dyer Hubbard, of Middletown, Conn., offered $20,000 for the service as a whole. But the auctioneers also took bids on the individual items, and these amounted to $57,565. The Hubbards came away with only one of the pieces—a gilt and crystal "epergne" or three-storied bonbon dish.

Despite pouring rain, the auction room was crowded again today with the curious mêlee of Park Avenue bargain hunters and antique dealers that has been in attendance all week.

Though the silver service was the high point of the sale, more than $32,000 was paid for Mrs. McCormick's linens and laces alone. Bidding was so spirited that several times when an article was sent back to be resold the second price was higher than the first.

Linen and lace bed sheets went for as much as $425 a sheet and pillow case, and someone paid $150 for one lace handkerchief.

The laces were museum pieces and had been on exhibition at museums in Chicago, Detroit, Philadelphia, Buffalo and other cities.

Mr. F. L. Belin paid $4000 for a point de Venise lace banqueting cloth, and Mr. H. H. Grinnell gave $3300 for a seventeenth-century lace coverlet.

Mrs. Hubbard bought one lace coverlet—a simple little thing—for $375, and lost another when it was put on a second time and bid from $2000 up to $2900.

The breaking up of the silver service marked the end of one of those fabulous collections of the gilded age. Napoleon Bonaparte presented it to his sister, Pauline, and her husband, Prince Camillo Borghese. For almost a century and a third the collection has been a unit. It consisted of 1600 pieces and contained 11,700 ounces of precious metal. Now it goes piece by piece into Park Avenue homes and antique shops, and some of it returns to Paris. Mrs. William Goadby Loew paid $5100 for six pairs of "salléres"—salt dishes. A French dealer paid $1100 for one gilded silver soup tureen, $1250 for another just like it, and $1400 for a pair of candelabra. The twins of these candelabra went for $1500 to an agent for a private buyer. Dinner plates were sold for $50 and $55 each, and 107 identical plates brought a total of $4825. Toward the end, prices slumped, and teaspoons went for a song as the crowd thinned out.

Six Officers and Six Men Start 'Army' for Andorra

ANDORRA, Jan. 6 (AP)—"Touch Me if You Dare" is to be the slogan of Andorra's new standing army—all 12 units of it, six officers and six men.

The standing force will be supplemented by a militia. Every able-bodied man will be required to join, subject to call in case of war. Flintlock rifles will be standard equipment.

The ancient Andorran slogan, "Touch Me," etc. will be inscribed on buttons the soldiers will wear. Andorran has an area of 191 square miles. Its 5231 citizens live in six villages. It is under the joint suzerainty of the French state and the Spanish bishops of Urgal.

Fusion of Parties In South Africa Urged by Smuts

Coalition Agreement Looks to Forming Program of Principles

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PIETERMARITZBURG, Natal, S. Africa—A resolution in favor of union of the South African and Nationalist Parties was unanimously carried at the Natal South African Party Congress held here recently.

General Smuts made an appeal for lasting racial peace through the proposed party fusion. He said the time had come when South Africans must work together to solve the problems facing them, notably those of unemployment and the administration of the natives. He did not ask Natalians to consider the details of fusion at this date, but to give him their mandate on the principles involved, so that they might know the position taken up by the different provinces.

The motion put before the Congress supported "a united party on the basis of the seven points of the Coalition agreement between the parties, and recommends that steps be taken for the formation of a program of principles for the united party to be submitted, together with the question of the union of the parties to the four provincial congresses, and thereafter to the Union Congress of the South African Party for consideration and decision."

Motor Trouble Halts Flight

NATAL, Brazil, Jan. 6 (AP)—Forced back by motor trouble after starting a transatlantic flight to Africa, the French mail flying boat Southern Cross landed here at 5:25 p. m., eastern standard time yesterday. The plane arrived in Natal Jan. 4 from Senegal after a transatlantic journey designed to furnish information for establishing a regular mail route from Paris.

Photo-engraver

wanted, fully conversant with all branches of the art as related to newspaper work, and capable of taking full charge of a department, figuring cost, handling labor, etc.

Reply stating experience and giving complete information as to present and past connections, salary, etc. Box B-11, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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S-W FLAXOAP
Pure linseed oil soap for daily general cleaning

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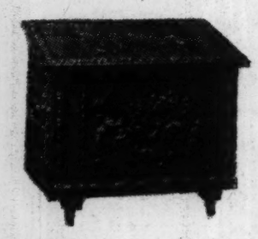

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Different sizes. Attractive prices.

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MASSACHUSETTS BIBLE SOCIETY
41 Bromfield St. Boston

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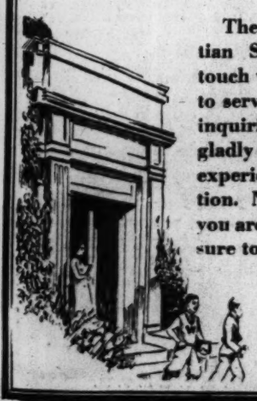

The advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor put you in touch with schools that are equipped to serve you reliably. They welcome inquiries from Monitor readers and gladly offer the benefit of their wide experience in problems of education. No matter what type of school you are looking for, there are almost sure to be advertisements of interest.

Watch for them on the *Progress in Education Page*, Tuesdays and Saturdays.

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Pioneer Manufacturers of the Popular Double-Handled Collection Bags
LABELS and EMBOSSED SEALS for every purpose
1129 Wall Street Los Angeles

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Transparent, have clear permanent figures, hold fast and are practically indestructible. The original and only marker to include all these features. Read'r's Library Pocket sizes
Set of thirty, postpaid $1.00. Crayon marking set 25 cents.
THE PERFECT MARKER
Box 124, Yonkers, N. Y.

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Individual Instruction and Small Day and Evening Groups
ATTEND BEGINNERS' FREE OPENING LESSONS ON

FRENCH	Mon., Jan. 8 at 12 noon	or
	Tues., Jan. 9 at 7 p. m.	
GERMAN	Tues., Jan. 9 at 10 a. m.,	or
	Tues., Jan. 9 at 6 p. m.	
SPANISH	Mon., Jan. 8 at 10 a. m.,	or
	Tues., Jan. 9 at 6 p. m.	
ITALIAN	Tues., Jan. 9 at 11 a. m.,	or
	Mon., Jan. 8 at 6 p. m.	
RUSSIAN	Mon., Jan. 8 at 10 a. m.,	or
	Tues., Jan. 9 at 7 p. m.	

PERFECT YOUR ENGLISH
Advanced English—Tues., Jan. 9 at 6 P.M.
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Tel. COM monwealth 1814 for details.
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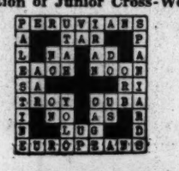
The Editor's Puzzle

"The ~~enemy troops were opposing very~~ worried by our steady advance," said the returned soldier, ~~which continued in-~~ "and ~~cessantly~~ we soon saw the ~~troops opposing us turn and beat a hasty~~ retreat; ~~to the rear,~~ so we only had to occupy the ~~support~~ trenches ~~which they had~~ evacuated.

(Edited form of puzzle which appears on Daily Features page.)

Solution of Junior Cross-Word



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NEW ENGLAND'S GREATEST VALUE-GIVING ACHIEVEMENT!

•Not in years such a rug event!

Our buyer journeyed 12,000 miles to buy these beautiful Persian rugs! Selected them piece by piece in Persia's finest rug-weaving sections! Shipped them by caravan and liner to Boston, where you will find them in this

$300,000 PURCHASE OF

WORLD RENOWNED

Persian Orientals

Sarouks, Keshans, Kermans

Not the grades usually found in home wholesale markets—deep-dyed, skillfully blended colorings that you'll find only in true Orientals—river washed, enduring tones—tediously hand made and woven without regard to time—in quality they are characteristic of Jordan Marsh Company's reputation for fine Oriental rugs.

$188 9x12 FEET

Tabriz, room-size Oriental Rugs

Practically new to America are these Tabriz Rugs—throughout the Old World, the Continent and English homes they have been highly treasured for years. Our buyer found them in the remote Villages of Persia, bargained for them through his interpreter and then had to place guards over them to protect and transport them in safety. Distinctive! Remarkable!

$179.50

Tabriz Persian Orientals

A choice lot of Tabriz rugs, those distinctive, long-wearing Persians new to America. Rich interplay color that is typical of true Orientals!

$149.50

Heavy Quality Persians

A splendid group of long-wearing Persians in the much wanted room size of 7x10 to 8x11 feet. Every rug hand picked in Persia to suit the modes of New England homes!

$129.50

1200 Persian Scatter Rugs

(3x5 to 4x7 feet)

$19.50 $24.50 $28.50

Persian Scatter Rugs that will fit into those hard-to-fit corners and add enduring beauty and charm to your home. Hundreds of true Oriental designs!

ORIENTAL RUGS—FIFTH FLOOR—ANNEX

Standardized Ball Accepted By the Majors

One Used in the American Is Adopted by the National

NEW YORK, Jan. 6 (AP)—The National League compromised yesterday with the American League on standardization of the baseball—like a husband who wants to go to the mountains compromises with his wife who wants to go to the seashore.

The National League accepted the speedier American League ball in toto.

Presidents John A. Heydler and William Harridge, of the two major circuits; Thomas S. Shibe, part owner of the Athletics, and Julian W. Curtiss, heads of the companies that manufacture the balls, met in conference in Philadelphia and carried out the standardization mandate passed recently at the joint meetings in Chicago.

While the specifications decided upon are those of the ball used in the American League last season, the final "happy ending" of a problem that has plagued major league baseball for many years was a part triumph for the National League.

"Will Be Faster"

Faster though this new ball will be, it still is far slower than the "jackrabbit" pellet the two leagues used a few years ago and to which in theory the American League still clings. After 1930, when Hack Wilson popped 56 home runs into the stands and even tiny Rabbit Maranville and Hughie Critz chased outfielders out of sight, the National League called "time" and started removing the lightning from within the horsehide cover.

While the American League manufacturer, Tom Shibe, continued to build a sphere to suit sluggers of the Babe Ruth, Jimmie Foxx and Al-Simmons type, slower than the "menace" ball but still fast, the National League thickened its cover, loosened the winding, and added slightly to the stitching so that pitchers got a better grip.

The new standard ball, therefore, is actually a sort of medium between the jackrabbit of the American League at its fastest and the reaction ball of the National League at its slowest.

Eight Specifications

The specifications, eight in number and made public over the signatures of the two league presidents and the manufacturers after the conference today, are highly technical and indicate that there is much more to the making of a baseball than any but those engaged in the trade suspected.

The ball will have a cushion cork center, weighing seven-eighths of an ounce, the cushion being provided by one layer of black rubber and another of red, reason for which unknown.

Yards of Gray Yarn

Then comes 71 yards of blue-gray woolen yarn, building the ball up to a circumference of 7⅜ inches and the weight to 3¼ ounces. Next, 41 yards of white woolen yarn are wrapped on, and the circumference has become 8¼ inches, the weight 3⅞ ounces. A coat of special rubber cement is applied.

Two more wrappings of yarn, the first 41 yards of blue-gray woolen, the second a final 100 yards of 20-2 ply fine cotton, provide a circumference of 8⅞ inches and a weight of 4⅝ ounces, to which another coat of rubber cement is applied.

The cover is a special alum tanned horsehide, weighing ½ ounce and 5-100 of an inch thick, and sewn with a double stitch of four-strand thread. The finished ball is 9 to 9¼ inches in circumference and should weigh 5 to 5⅛ ounces.

These specifications, incidentally, are the first ever made public by the manufacturers, who in the past have jealously guarded such details. As far as the public and anxious ball players are concerned, their significance is simple.

They are the specifications for last year's American League ball.

Washington Opens With 35-to-29 Court Victory

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash., Jan. 6—The basketball season for the Pacific Northwest Conference race began here last evening when the University of Washington took a close game from the Idaho Vandals, 35 to 29. Only by a last-second rally was Washington able to win by more than one point. With one minute to go Washington was leading 30 to 27. The summary:

Washington		Idaho
Weber, lf	rg, C.	Geraghty, Naslund
Hanover, Cook, rf	lg,	Herman
Wagner, c	c,	Grenier
Galer, lg	rf,	Klumb
L.	lf,	Warner

Score—Washington 35, Idaho 29. Goals from floor—Cook 3, Lee 3, Galer 2, Wagner 2, Weber 2, Hanover for Washington; Klumb 5, Grenier 2, Naslund 2, Herman 2, C. Geraghty for Idaho. Goals from foul—Galer 4, Hanover 2, Wagner 2, Lee for Washington; C. Geraghty 3, Grenier, Klumb for Idaho. Referee—Harold Hopkins, Tacoma. Umpire—Guy De Julio, Seattle.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CORVALLIS, Ore., Jan. 6—After trailing until the final seconds of the first half, the Oregon State basketball team rallied to defeat Washington State here last night by a score of 28 to 16 in the opening Conference game. Forrest L. O'Connell '34, Orange captain, sparked the defending coast Conference champions to victory with 11 points, mostly in the second half. Play was ragged with both quintets missing easy shots. The summary:

Oregon State		Washington State
O'Connell, Taylor, lf	rg,	Wills
Hibbard, rf	lg,	Scott
Kidder, c	c,	Houston
MacDonald, lg	rf,	McPhee
Lenchitsky, rg	lf,	Johnson

Score—Oregon State 28, Washington State 16. Goals from floor—O'Connell 5, Hibbard 3, Kidder, MacDonald, Lenchitsky for Oregon State; McPhee 3, Scott, Wills for Washington State. Goals from foul—Lenchitsky 3, O'Connell, Kidder, Taylor for Oregon State; Johnson 3, Wills 2, McPhee for Washington State. Referee—Emil Piluso, Portland. Umpire—Dwight Adams, Salem.

U. S. Hockey Team Wins

LONDON, Jan. 6 (AP)—The touring United States hockey team last night defeated the "England" sextet 5 to 4 in the second match of their four-game series. The two teams played to a draw in their first encounter Wednesday.

College Hockey Result

Northeastern 5, Dartmouth 2.

WHO WON IN GREAT BRITAIN IN 1933?

A Crowded and Significant Year of British Sport Is Epitomized in the Following Comprehensive Annual List of Event-Winners, Compiled Especially for The Christian Science Monitor

Archery

(World's Championship)

Men, individual...Donald Mackenzie, U. S.
Men, team...Belgium
Men, 30 metres, individual...G. de Rons, Belgium
Men, 30 metres, team...Belgium
Men, 50 metres, individual...G. Van Innis, Belgium
Men, 50 metres, team...Belgium
Men, 70 metres, individual...Donald Mackenzie, U. S.
Men, 70 metres, team...Great Britain
Men, 90 metres, individual...Donald Mackenzie, U. S.
Men, 90 metres, team...Great Britain
Women, individual...Mrs. Janina Kurkowska-Spychajowa, Poland
Women, team...Poland
Women, 30 metres, individual...Mrs. Sandford, Great Britain
Women, 30 metres, team...Poland
Women, 50 metres, individual...Mrs. Janina Kurkowska-Spychajowa, Poland
Women, 50 metres, team...Poland
Women, 70 metres, individual...Mrs. Collins, Great Britain
Women, 70 metres, team...Great Britain

Association Football

England-France...England, 4—1
Scotland-Austria...Drawn, 3—3
International series (1932-33)...Wales
England-Scotland...Scotland, 2—1
England-Ireland...England, 1—0
England-Wales...Drawn, 0—0
Scotland-Ireland...Scotland, 4—0
Scotland-Wales...Wales, 5—2
Ireland-Wales...Wales, 4—1
Amateur international series (1932-33)...England
England-Scotland...England, 1—0
England-Ireland...Ireland, 4—3
England-Wales...England, 1—0
Scotland-Ireland...Scotland, 6—0
Scotland-Wales...Drawn, 0—0
English League-Irish League (1933-34)...England
Scottish League-Irish League (1933-34)...Irish League, 3—0
British Army-French Army...French Army, 4—1
English League, first division...The Arsenal
English League, second division...Stoke City
English League, third division, northern section...Hull City
English League, third division, southern section...Brentford
Scottish League, first division...Glasgow Rangers
Scottish League, second division...Hibernian
Irish League...Belfast Celtic
Irish Free State League...Dundalk
Irish Free State Shield...Shamrock Rovers
Welsh National League...Llanelly
English Cup...Everton
Amateur Cup...Kingstonian
English Amateur Football Association Cup...Catford Wanderers
Old Public Schoolboys (Dunn Cup)...Old Saloplans
Scottish Cup...Glasgow Celtic
Irish Cup...Glentoran
Irish Free State Cup...Shamrock Rovers
Welsh Cup...Chester
Football Association Charity Shield (English Cup holder vs. English League champion)...The Arsenal
Oxford-Cambridge...Oxford, 3—0
Inter-Services...Royal Navy
North-South, amateur...South, 9—5
Southern Counties, amateur...Surrey
(Top Goal-Scorer, English League:)
First Division J. Bowers, Derby County, 35
Second Division...E. C. Harper, Preston North End, 37
Third Division, northern section...W. F. McNaughton, Hull City, 39
Third Division, southern section...C. F. T. Bourton, Coventry City, 40
(Scottish League:)
First Division...W. MacFadyen, Motherwell, 45

Athletics

Great Britain-France...Great Britain, 65¼—54¾
Great Britain-Germany Germany, 76—59
International interclub (British games)...Achilles, Great Britain
Champion of year (Harvey Memorial Cup)...L. A. Lehtinen, Finland
Champion of year, Scottish (Crabbie Cup)...T. M. Riddell and J. F. Michie
Best British championship competitor...Jackson Cup...R. H. Thomas and A. A. Cooper
Woman champion of year (Lord Hawke Cup)...Miss Eilleen Hiscock
Oxford-Cambridge...Oxford, 8—3
Oxford-Cambridge, relays...Oxford, 4½—2½
Universities Athletic Union...Oxford University Centipedes
Universities Athletic Union, women...Birmingham University
Christie Cup, northern universities...Manchester University
Scottish intervarsities...Glasgow University
Irish intervarsities...University College, Dublin
Public Schools...Bedford
Interprovincial, Irish...Leinster
Interclub (Kinnaird Trophy)...Achilles
Intermilitary colleges...Royal Military College, Sandhurst
Interdistrict, women...South
Intercounty, women...Middlesex
Interservices...Army
Interclub relay (4x110 yards)...S. C. Preussen-Kreffeld, Germany
Interclub relay (4x440 yards)...London Athletic Club
"Victory" Trophy interclub relay, (4x1 mile)...South London Harriers
English intercounty relay, boys...London
English intercounty relay, girls...Essex
Matthews "Goodwill Cup," boys...Essex
Matthews "Goodwill Cup," girls...Essex
London-Brighton relay, interclub...Salford Harriers
Manchester-Blackpool relay, interclub...Birchfield Harriers
Edinburgh-Glasgow relay, interclub...Plebian Harriers
English Marathon...Duncan McNab Robertson, Scotland
Northern Marathon...A. C. Chamberlain
Southern Marathon...Samuel Ferris
Midland Marathon...S. J. Brooks
Irish Marathon...J. Timmins
Professional Marathon (Powderhall)...J. Campbell, Craigneuk
Professional Sprint (Powderhall)...W. McFarlane, Glasgow
Twenty miles senior road walk, individual...A. H. G. Pope, Woodford Green A. C.
Twenty miles senior road walk, team...Surrey Walking Club
Ten miles junior road walk, individual...W. J. Hogan, Southgate and Wood Green A. C.
Ten miles junior road walk, team...Belgrave Harriers
Fifty kilometers championship walk, individual...H. H. Whitlock, Metropolitan W. C.
Fifty kilometers championship walk, team...Birmingham Walking Club
Welsh road walk, individual...M. Bingham, Newport Harriers
Welsh road walk, team...Newport Harriers
Women's road walk, 3 miles, individual...Miss J. Probbekk, Middlesex Ladies A.C.
Women's road walk, 3 miles, team...London Olympiades
Women's road walk, junior, individual...Miss L. Smith, London Olympiades
Women's road walk, junior, team...London Olympiades
London to Brighton and back, walk...Daniel Gum, Essex Beagles
London-Brighton walk, individual...T. W. Green, Belgrave Harriers
London-Brighton walk, team...Belgrave Harriers
Manchester-Blackpool walk, individual...T. W. Green, Belgrave Harriers
Manchester-Blackpool walk, team...Lancashire Walking Club
Nottingham-Birmingham walk...T. W. Green, Belgrave Harriers
Hastings-Brighton walk...T. W. Green, Belgrave Harriers
Tug of War...Royal Marines, Portsmouth
Tug of War, Scottish...Glasgow Police, Govan Division
Tug of War, Welsh...Monmouthshire Police A. C.

Aviation

King's Cup...Capt. Geoffrey De Havilland

Badminton

England-combined Scotland, Ireland, Wales...England
England-Scotland...England, 9—0
England-Wales...England, 9—0
Scotland-Ireland...Ireland, 5—4
Scotland-Wales...Scotland, 7—2
English men's singles...R. M. White
English women's singles...Miss Alice Woodroffe
English men's doubles...D. C. Hume and R. M. White
English women's doubles...Miss T. Kingsbury and Miss M. Bell
English mixed doubles...D. C. Hume and Mrs H. S. Uber
English veterans' doubles...A. H. Rae and E. C. St. John
Scottish men's singles...D. C. Hume
Scottish women's singles...Miss Alice Woodroffe
Scottish men's doubles...T. H. Boyle and J. L. Rankin
Scottish women's doubles...Mrs. R. J. Horsley and Miss B. E. Speight
Scottish mixed doubles...D. C. Hume and Mrs. Horsley
Irish men's singles...W. Hamilton
Irish women's singles...Miss O. Wilson
Irish men's doubles...T. H. Boyle and J. L. Rankin
Irish women's doubles...Mrs. R. J. Horsley and Miss O. Wilson
Irish mixed doubles...J. L. Rankin and Miss M. Hamilton
Welsh men's singles...W. Hamilton
Welsh women's singles...Mrs. H. S. Uber
Welsh men's doubles...D. C. Hume and R. M. White
Welsh women's doubles...Mrs. Uber and Miss T. Kingsbury
Welsh mixed doubles...D. C. Hume and Mrs. Uber
Intercounty...Middlesex
Oxford-Cambridge...Cambridge, 15—0

Baseball

England-Wales...England

Billiards

British Empire championship, amateur...Sidney Lee, England
Professional...Walter Lindrum, Australia
Empire Gold Cup, handicap, professional...Thomas Newman, England
English amateur...Sidney Lee
Scottish professional...A. Lambert
Scottish amateur...J. Ramage
Welsh amateur...T. Jones, Newbridge
Oxford-Cambridge...Cambridge
England-Scotland, boys...England 5 matches to 1
Boys...J. T. Wright
Girls...Miss Helen McDougall
Women, professional...Miss Joyce Gardner
Women, amateur...Miss Thelma Carpenter
Snooker, professional...Joseph Davis
Snooker, amateur...E. Bedford
Snooker, women...Miss Margaret Quinn
Snooker, Welsh women...Mrs. Ella Morris

Bowls

International tournament...Wales
England-Scotland...Scotland, 100—90
England-Ireland...England, 101—84
England-Wales...England, 94—83
Scotland-Ireland...Scotland, 96—84
Scotland-Wales...Wales, 126—79
Ireland-Wales...Wales, 130—70
English singles, men...J. M. McKinlay
Scottish singles...R. Banks
Irish singles...F. T. Watson
Welsh singles...Emrys Rhys
English pairs...R. Slater and W. W. Buckell, Callender's Club
Scottish pairs...A. Niven and G. Niven, Abbotsford, Galashiels
Irish pairs...M. Andrews and A. Bradley, Forth River
Welsh pairs...H. Roper and W. Walters, Aberbargoed
English rink...Southsea Waverley
Scottish rink...New Cumnock
Irish rink...North Belfast
Welsh rink...Swansea
Intercounty...Surrey
International, Welsh...Glamorganshire
Crown Green, Amateur Bowls Association, individual...J. Eyes, Cheshire

Boxing

British Police-Imperial Services...Police, 10—2
Oxford-Cambridge...Oxford, 5—2
Interservices...Army
Universities Athletic Union...Oxford University
Eton-Harrow...Harrow, 19—14

Chess

British, men...Mir Sultan Khan, India
British, women...Miss Fatima
English intercounty correspondence...Cambridgeshire
Oxford-Cambridge...Oxford, 5—2
Boys...A. W. J. Down
Girls...Miss Honor Bullen
Hastings Congress, Premier Tournament...S. Flohr
Hastings Congress, Premier Reserves...Rejfir

Cricket

England-West Indies, series...England
England-West Indies, 1st test, Lord's...England, by innings and 27 runs
England-West Indies, 2d test, Manchester...Drawn
England-West Indies, 3d test, Oval...England, innings and 17 runs
Scotland-Ireland...Ireland, 23 runs
Intercounty major...Yorkshire
Intercounty, minor...Challenge match unplayed
Scottish intercounty...Fifeshire
Interservices...The Army
Champion County-Rest of England...Rest, innings and 23 runs
Lancashire League...Todmorden
Oxford-Cambridge...Drawn
Eton-Harrow...Drawn
Gentlemen-Players at Lord's...Players, 10 wickets
Young amateurs-young professionals...Drawn
Batting averages, first-class...W. R. Hammond, Gloucestershire
Batting averages, Lancashire League...Leslie Warburton, Haslingden
Bowling averages, first-class...Hedley Verity, Yorkshire
Bowling averages, Lancashire League...L. N. Constantine, Nelson
Most centuries, first-class...W. R. Hammond, Gloucestershire
Most centuries, Lancashire League...H. Armistead, Nelson, and L. N. Constantine, Nelson
Top scorer, first-class...E. H. Hendren, Middlesex
Top scorer, Lancashire League...S. F. Hird, Ramsbottom
Footballers Cup...The Arsenal
Women, England-The Rest...England, 94 runs

Croquet

Intercounty...Surrey
Champion Cup...Miss D. D. Steel
Singles, men...W. B. du Pré
Singles, women...Miss D. D. Steel
Open doubles...B. G. Klein and M. B. Reckitt
Mixed doubles...Trevor Williams and Mrs. A. C. Sonides
Reckitt Cup...P. W. Macray
Gilbey Cup...S. T. Ford North
Roehampton Challenge Cup...C. F. Colman
Peel Memorial, men...H. T. Pinckney Simpson
Peel Memorial, women...Mrs. W. Longman
Ladies Field Champion Cup...Mrs. A. C. Ionides

Cross-Country Running

International, team...England
International, individual...J. T. Holden, England
English, team...Birchfield Harriers
English, individual...Thomas Evenson, Salford Harriers
English, team, women...Airedale Harriers
English, individual, women...Miss L. D. Styles, Hayward's Heath
Scottish, team...Shettleston Harriers
Scottish, individual...J. C. Flockhart, Shettleston Harriers
Welsh, team...Cwmbran Harriers
Welsh, individual...E. Thomas, Cwmbran Harriers
Irish Free State, team...D. O'Callaghan's Mills A. C.
Irish Free State, individual...Jack McLean
J. J. O'Connor, Limerick City Harriers
English, intercounty, team...Staffordshire
English, intercounty, individual...J. T. Holden, Staffordshire
Oxford-Cambridge, team...Oxford, 20-35
Oxford-Cambridge, individual...P. J. Albery, Oxford
Universities Athletic Union, team...Oxford University Centipedes
Universities Athletic Union, individual...C. E. Edgington, London University
Christie Cup, Northern Universities, team...Manchester University
Christie Cup, Northern Universities, individual...J. B. Shaw, Liverpool Univ.
Public schools, team...Alleyn's School
Public schools, individual...O. H. Freeman, Hurstpierpoint
Interservices, team...Army
Interservices, individual...R. R. Sutherland, Army
Northern Counties, team...Darlington Harriers
Northern Counties, individual...Thomas Evenson, Salford Harriers
Northern Counties, team, women...Airedale Harriers
Northern Counties, individual, women...Miss K. Cowgill, Airedale Harriers
Southern Counties, team...Aldershot Command A. C.
Southern Counties, individual...Dr. J. A. Neligan and A. C. Patterson
Public schools, foursomes...Rugby
R. B. Mays Smith and R. B. Wimble
Old Public Schoolboys...Old Rugbeians
Lords-Commons, women...Lords
Admirals-Generals...Admirals

Cycling

"Best All-Rounder" Trophy, team...Norwood Paragon Cycling Club
"Best All-Rounder" Trophy, individual...F. W. Southall, Norwood Paragon C. C.
English sprint (1000 yards)...Frans Dusika, Austria
Scottish sprint (1000 yards)...W. T. Tagg
Irish sprint (1000 yards)...A. Donegan
Muratti Gold Cup (10 miles)...D. S. Horn
50 miles (tandem paced)...F. W. Southall
Bath Road (100 miles)...F. W. Southall
Tandem (1 mile)...A. G. Sier and R. Mellor, Imperial Wheelers
Team pursuit (2 miles)...Poole Wheelers
Tricycle (1000 yards)...A. R. M. Harbour

Eton Wall Game

College-Oppidans...Drawn
Oxford Old Etonians-Cambridge Old Etonians...Drawn

Fencing

(Foils)

England-Scotland, men...England, 5 defeats against 11
England-Denmark, women...England, 6 defeats against 10
Men...J. Emrys Lloyd
Doyne Memorial Cup...A. G. Pilbrow
Women...Miss Judy Guinness
Baptiste-Bertrand Memorial Cup...Miss I. Weekes
Women, Hutton International Cup...Miss Guinness, Ireland
Oxford-Cambridge...Cambridge, 4 defeats against 5
Public schools, T. W. Cheyne, Stowe School
Interservices (royal tournament)...S. M. I. H. Parsons, Army (Sabers)
England-Scotland...Scotland, 11 defeats against 5
Sabers...O. G. Trinder
Scottish...T. Keeling
Oxford-Cambridge...Cambridge, 6 defeats against 4
Public Schools J. W. Cheyne, Stowe School
Interservices (royal tournament)...S. M. I. H. Parsons, Army (Epée)
England-Scotland...Tied, 8—8
Epée...A. E. Pelling
Miller-Hallett Cup (international)...T. E. Beddard
Oxford-Cambridge...Oxford, 7 defeats against 16
Public Schools...J. E. Mansfield, Stowe School
Epée Club's Medal...B. Childs
Lincoln's Inn Gold Cup...C. L. de Beaumont
Savage Shield, team...Grosvenor Fencing Club
Interservices (royal tournament)...J. R. Fitzmaurice, Royal Air Force
Bayonet, interservices (royal tournament)...Corpl A. V. Perry, Royal Martnes
Three weapons, England-Scotland, men...England, 24-24 (108 hits to 120)
All weapons, interservices, individual (royal tournament)...Sergt.-Maj. H. Parsons, Army

Field Hockey

England-U. S. A., women...England, 7—1
Scotland-U. S. A., women...Scotland, 5—1
Ireland-U. S. A., women...Ireland, 2—1
Wales-U. S. A., women...Wales, 1—0
International tournament, men...Ireland
England-Scotland, men...Drawn, 1—1
England-Ireland, men...Ireland, 2—1
England-Wales, men...England, 1—0
Scotland-Ireland, men...Ireland, 2—0
Scotland-Wales, men...Wales, 1—0
Ireland-Wales, men...Ireland, 3—1
England-France, men...England, 5—1
International tournament, women...Scotland
England-Scotland, women...Scotland, 2—1
England-Ireland, women...England, 4—1
England-Wales, women...England, 6—3
Scotland-Ireland, women...Drawn, 2—2
Scotland-Wales...Scotland, 2—1
Ireland-Wales...Ireland, 3—1
Oxford-Cambridge, men...Cambridge, 2—0
Oxford-Cambridge, women...Oxford, 7—3
Interservices...Army
Interhospitals...St. Thomas's Hospital
Interterritory, women...South
Northern counties, women...Lancashire
Southern counties, women...Sussex
Eastern counties, women...Essex
Western counties, women...not decided
Midland counties...Warwickshire

Fives

Eton Code, Kinnaird Cup (doubles)...W. M. Welch & H. G. de Grey Warter
Eton Code Oxford-Cambridge...Oxford, 3—0
Eton Code, Public Schools, handicap, senior...Harrow School
Rugby Code, singles...P. A. Malt
Rugby Code, Cyriax Cup (doubles)...P. A. Malt and E. Lloyd Bailey
Rugby Code, Oxford-Cambridge...Cambridge, 122—227
Rugby Code, Public Schools, doubles...Dulwich College (B. C. Gough and R. J. Knight)
Rugby Code, Public Schools, singles...Dulwich College (R. J. Knight)

Golf

Great Britain-U. S. A., Ryder Cup, professionals...Great Britain, 6½—5½
Seniors international (Great Britain-U. S. A.-Canada)...Great Britain
Seniors, England-Scotland...Scotland
England-Scotland, professionals...England, 10—3
England-Ireland, professionals...England, 13—3
Scotland-Ireland, professionals...Scotland, 6—5
International series, men...Scotland
England-Scotland, men...Scotland, 3—4
England-Ireland, men...England, 7—3
England-Wales, men...England, 8—5
Scotland-Ireland, men...Scotland, 8—5
Scotland-Wales, men...Scotland, 10—3
Ireland-Wales, men...Ireland, 11—4
International tournament, women...England
England-Scotland, women...England, 5—4
England-Ireland, women...England, 8—1
England-Wales, women...England, 8—1
Scotland-Ireland, women...Scotland, 7—2
Scotland-Wales, women...Scotland, 8—1
Ireland-Wales, women...Wales, 6—4
Great Britain-France, women...Great Britain, 7—2
England-Scotland, boys...Scotland, 6—4
British open, men, Densmore Shute, U. S.
British open, men's amateur...Hon. Michael Scott
English close, men's amateur...John Woollam
British open, women...Miss Enid Wilson
English close, women...Miss Dorothy Pearson
British open, boys...P. B. Lucas
British open, girls...Miss Jessie Anderson
Scottish professional...Mark Seymour
West of Scotland, professional...Mark Seymour
Scottish professional, match play...D. McDowall
Scottish amateur...Jack McLean
Scottish women, close...Miss M. J. Couper
Irish open...E. W. H. Kenyon
Irish close, professional...J. Adams
Irish open, professional...W. H. Davies
Irish open, amateur...Jack McLean
Irish close, amateur...John Burke
Irish women...Miss E. C. Pentony
Welsh professional...P. Collins
Welsh close, amateur...J. B. Black
Welsh close, women...Miss M. Jestyn Jeffreys
Welsh team, men...Southernd own
Welsh team, women...Royal Porthcawl
Professional assistants...S. L. King
Intercounty, men...Yorkshire
Intercounty, women...Yorkshire
Oxford-Cambridge...Cambridge, 10—3
Men-Women, handicap (Stoke Poges)...Men, 9—7
Mixed foursomes (Worplesdon)...Bernard Darwin and Miss Joyce Wethered
Scottish universities...St. Andrew's University
Amateurs-Professionals (Moortown)...Professionals, 13—4
President's Putter...A. J. Peach
Gleneagles Silver Tassie...James Lindsay
St George's Challenge Vase...J. B. Beck
Jubilee Vase...C. B. O. Stevens
Gold Vase (Stoke Poges)...R. W. Hartley
Calcutta Cup (foursomes)...Dr. J. A. Neligan and A. C. Patterson
Public schools, foursomes...Rugby
R. B. Mays Smith and R. B. Wimble
Old Public Schoolboys...Old Rugbeians
Lords-Commons, women...Lords
Admirals-Generals...Admirals

Gymnastics

Men...A. J. Whitford
Women...Miss Clarice Hanson

Horsemanship

Jumping, military team (Dublin)...France
Jumping, military, individual (Dublin)...Capt. H. Bycek, Czechoslovakia

Ice Hockey

British Ice Hockey Association Cup...Canada
England-Canada, cup series, at Streatham...Canada, 4—1
England-Canada, cup series, at Bayswater...Canada, 5—3
England-U. S., cup series, at Hammersmith...U. S., 5—0
England-U. S., cup series, at Grosvenor House...U. S., 5—2
Canada-U. S., cup series, at Oxford...Drawn, 3—3
Canada-U. S., cup series, at Streatham...Drawn, 2—2
Canada-U. S., cup series final, at Hammersmith...Canada, 4—2
Europe-U. S., at Streatham...U. S., 3—1
Europe-U. S., at Oxford...U. S., 4—2
Canada (Edmonton Superiors)-U. S. (Boston Olympics), at Streatham...Drawn, 1—1
England-Canada (Edmonton Superiors) at Oxford...Canada, 3—2
England-Canada (Edmonton Superiors) at Hammersmith...Canada, 1—0
England-Canada (Edmonton Superiors) at Bayswater...Canada, 2—0
England-Canada (Edmonton Superiors) at Streatham...Drawn, 3—3
England-Canada (Edmonton Superiors) at Liverpool...Canada, 8—0
Great Britain-Canada (Edmonton Superiors) at Glasgow...Canada, 7—0
England-Scotland, at Oxford...England, 4—0
England-France, women, at Hammersmith...France, 3—0
England-France, women at Grosvenor House...France, 1—0
England-Austria, at Queen's Club...England, 1—0
England-France, at Hammersmith...France, 3—1
England-France, at Purley...England, 1—0
England-France, at Streatham...France, 1—0
English League...Oxford University
Oxford-Cambridge...Oxford, 1—0

Lacrosse

International tournament, women...England, 3 wins
England-Scotland, women...England, 9—5
England-Ireland, women...England, 18—3
England-Wales, women...England, 15—3
Scotland-Ireland, women...Scotland, 13—1
Scotland-Wales, women...Scotland, 11—6
Ireland-Wales, women...Wales, 15—2
Intercounty...Cheshire
North-South...North, 10—3
Interclub (Iroquois Cup)...South Manchester and Wythenshawe
Interclub, northern senior flags...South Manchester and Wythenshawe
Interclub, southern senior flags...Oxford University
Interclub, western senior flags...Wills
Interterritory, women...South
Oxford-Cambridge, men...Oxford, 16—3
Oxford-Cambridge, women...Oxford, 7—3

Lawn Tennis

Davis Cup tie, Great Britain-Finland...Great Britain, 5—0
Davis Cup tie, Great Britain-Italy...Great Britain, 4—1
Davis Cup tie, Great Britain, Czechoslovakia...Great Britain, 5—0
Davis Cup tie, Great Britain-Australia...Great Britain, 3—2
Davis Cup tie, Ireland-Germany...Germany, 4—1
Great Britain-Germany, women...Great Britain, 7—5
England-Scotland, mixed...England, 12—2
England-Wales, men...England, 6—2
Oxford-Cambridge, men...Cambridge, 12—9
Ranking, men...P. J. Perry
Ranking, women...Miss Dorothy Round
Wimbledon, singles, men...Jack Crawford, Australia
Wimbledon, singles, women...Mrs. Helen Wills-Moody, U. S.
Wimbledon, doubles, men...Jean Borotra and Jacques Brugnon, France
Wimbledon, doubles, women...Madame René Mathieu, France, and Miss Elizabeth Ryan, U. S.
Wimbledon, doubles, mixed...G. Von Cramm and Fraulein Hilda Krahwinkel, Germany
Wimbledon, All-England Plate, singles, men...F. H. D. Wilde
Wimbledon, All-England Plate, singles, women...Mlle. S. Rosambert, Belgium
Scottish singles, men...D. McPhail
Scottish singles, women...Miss W. A. Mason
Scottish doubles, men...I. G. Collins and V. A. Wood Hawks
Scottish doubles, women...Miss W. A. Mason and Miss E. W. Herriot
Scottish doubles, mixed...D. McPhail and Miss Mason
Welsh covered singles, men...C. M. Jones Jr.
Welsh covered singles, women...Miss J. Morfey
Welsh covered doubles, men...S. N. Grossmith and W. Pyemont
Welsh covered doubles, women...Miss N. C. Case and Miss B. I. E. Drew
Welsh covered doubles, mixed...Grossmith and Miss Case
Intercounty, men...Surrey
Intercounty, women...Surrey
London-Paris, covered...London
Schoolboys...R. Pullbrook
Schoolgirls...Miss M. G. Figgis

Lawn Tennis (Hard Courts)

English singles, men...F. J. Perry
English singles, women...Miss Dorothy Round
English doubles, men...J. H. Crawford and D. P. Turnbull, Australia
English doubles, women...Miss Mary Heeley and Miss Dorothy Round
English doubles, mixed...H. G. N. Lee and Miss Freda James
English covered singles, men...Jean Borotra, France
English covered singles, women...Miss M. R. King
English covered doubles, men...G. L. Rogers and V. G. Kirby
English covered doubles, women...Mrs. L. R. C. Michell and Miss M. C. Scriven
English covered doubles, mixed...Jean Borotra and Miss Betty Nuthall
Scottish singles, men...I. G. Collins
Scottish singles, women...Miss W. A. Mason
Scottish doubles, men...I. G. Collins and K. G. Collins
Scottish doubles, women...Miss Mason and Miss Ç. D. L. Hunter
Scottish doubles, mixed...D. McPhail and Miss Mason
Welsh covered singles, men...C. M. Jones Jr.
Welsh covered singles, women...Miss J. Morfey
Welsh covered doubles, men...S. N. Grossmith and W. Pyemont
Welsh covered doubles, women...Miss N. C. Case and Miss B. I. E. Drew
Welsh covered doubles, mixed...Grossmith and Miss Case
Intercounty, men...Surrey
Intercounty, women...Surrey
London-Paris, covered...London
Schoolboys...R. Pullbrook
Schoolgirls...Miss M. G. Figgis

Motoring

International Tourist Trophy, Ulster, Ards circuit...Tazio Nuvolari, Italy
British Racing Drivers' 500 miles...E. R. Hall
British Empire Trophy, Brooklands...Count Czaykowski, France
International Trophy, Brooklands, individual...Brian Lewis
International Trophy, Brooklands, team...Austin team
Round the Houses, Isle of Man (230 miles), big cars...Brian Lewis
Round the Houses, Isle of Man (230 miles), small cars...F. W. Dixon
Oxford-Cambridge, reliability trial...Cambridge

Motorboating

Sea Mile Challenge Trophy...Hubert Scott-Paine's "Miss Britain III"
London to Cowes, cruisers...T. Thistlethwayte
100 miles Trophy, outboard...Capt. J. Palethorpe
Britannia Trophy, outboard...C. H. Livesey

Motorcycling

Dirt Track, England-Australia, series...England, 3—2
Dirt Track, England-Australia, 1st test, Wembley...England, 76—47
Dirt Track, England-Australia, 2d test, Manchester...Australia, 65—61
Dirt Track, England-Australia, 3d test, Crystal Palace, England, 63½—62½
Dirt Track, England-Australia, 4th test, Wimbledon...Australia, 64—62
Dirt Track, England-Australia, 5th test, West Ham...England, 74—52
Ulster Grand Prix, Belfast, 500 c. c. class...Stanley Woods, Norton
Ulster Grand Prix, Belfast, 350 c. c. class...L. Hasrop, Velocette
Ulster Grand Prix, Belfast, 250 c. c. class...C. J. P. Dodson, New Imperial
Professional Tourist Trophy, senior...Stanley Woods, Norton
Professional Tourist Trophy, junior...Stanley Woods, Norton
Professional Tourist Trophy, lightweight...S. Gleave, Excelsior
Manx Grand Prix, amateur, 500 c. c. class...H. L. Daniell, Norton
Manx Grand Prix, amateur, 250 c. c. class...A. Munks, Velocette
Brooklands Grand Prix, 500 c. c. class...L. J. Archer, Velocette
Brooklands Grand Prix, 250 c. c. class...L. J. Archer, Velocette
Scottish speed, heavyweight...R. Parkinson, A. J. S.
Scottish speed, mediumweight...J. K. Swanston, Norton
Scottish speed, lightweight...J. H. Blyth, Velocette
Scottish speed, featherweight...W. J. Smith, O. K. Supreme
Dirt Track, team...Belle Vue, Manchester
Dirt Track, National Cup...Belle Vue, Manchester
Dirt Track, individual...Harold Stevenson, West Ham

Pony Polo

Hurlingham, Indian Empire Shield...Maharajah of Jaipur's team
Hurlingham, Champion Cup...Jaipur
Hurlingham, Tyro Cup...Ettington Park
Hurlingham, Sandford Cup...Royal Scots Greys
Hurlingham, Cicero Cup...Wasps
Hurlingham, Social Clubs' Cup...Cavalry Club "A"
Hurlingham, interregimental tournament...Royal Scots Greys
Ranelagh, open cup...Jaipur
Ranelagh, King's Coronation Cup...Jaipur
Ranelagh, Duke of York's Cup...Royal Navy
Ranelagh, Subalterns' Gold Cup...11th Hussars
Ranelagh, Buenos Aires Cup...Friar Park
Ranelagh, Novices Challenge Cup...Merchiston
Roehampton, Open Cup...Jaipur
Roehampton, Sutton-Smith Cup...Friar Park
Roehampton, Handicap Cup...Friar Park
Roehampton, Ladies' Nomination Cup...Ettington Park
Roehampton, Whitney Cup...Royal Scots Greys
Roehampton, Shaw Cup...The Panthers
Oxford-Cambridge...Cambridge, 6—4
County Challenge Cup...Toulston

Quoits

England-Scotland...Scotland
England-Wales...Wales
Scotland-Wales...Wales
Intercounty...Somersetshire
Individual...I. Cooper
Individual, Scottish...W. Anderson
Scottish Cup, team...St. Rollox

Racquets

Open singles...I. Akers Douglas
Professional singles...A. G. Cooper
Amateur singles...I. Akers Douglas
Amateur doubles...I. Akers Douglas and K. A. Wagg
Professional invitation handicap...F. S. Crosby
Public Schools...Rugby
Public Schools, handicap...R. C. Riseley, Clifton College
Oxford-Cambridge, singles...Cambridge
Oxford-Cambridge, doubles...Cambridge

Rowing

Eights, Grand Challenge Cup, Henley...London Rowing Club
Eights, Thames Cup, Henley...Kent School, U. S.
Eights, Ladies Plate, Henley...Lady Margaret B. C., Cambridge Univ.
Eights, Oxford-Cambridge...Cambridge, 2¼ lengths
Eights, Head of Thames River (Amateur Rowing Association, Division I...London Rowing Club
Eights, Head of Thames River, (A.R.A.) Division II...Lensbury R. C.
Eights, Head of Thames River (A.R.A.) Division III (clinker)...London R. C. VIII
Eights, Head of Thames River (N.A.R.A.)...Barnes and District R. C
Eights, Public Schools Vase, Marlow...Radley College
Eights, women...Lyons Club
Fours, Stewards Cup, Henley...Pembroke College, Cambridge
Fours, Visitors Cup, Henley...Christ's College B. C., Cambridge
Fours, Wyfold Cup, Henley...London Rowing Club
Fours, N.

Boston Cubs to Face the Reds At the Garden

Former Must Win to Be Sure of Holding the Lead

Lineup at Garden Tonight

Boston		Providence
Heximer, lw		rw, Rivers
Buckles, c		c, Gaudreault
Pilmore, rw		lw, Hart
J. Jerwa, ld		rd, McVicar
Lane, rd		ld, Nichols
Jackson, g		g, Byrne

Boston spares—F. Jerwa, McInenly, Harnott, Halliday, Weir, Davie, Cunningham. Providence spares—Lesieur, Giroux, Harrington, Taylor, Murray, Hinsperger, Alexandre.

Although the Bruin Cubs cannot be displaced from the Canadian-American Hockey League lead even if they lose to Providence at the Garden tonight, they can be tied again. The Quebec Beavers, a good home rink team, will tie the locals if the Cubs lose and the Beavers win against Philadelphia, at Quebec tonight.

The two clubs have met on three previous occasions this season with the local team winning twice, once in Providence, 3 to 1, and again in the Garden, 5 to 3. The Reds won the last encounter, played at Providence, by a score of 3 to 0.

Past history between them has always chronicled stirring battles with the rivalry exceptionally keen. Providence fans in large numbers journey to Boston on Saturday nights to view these contests and Boston fans return the compliment when the Cubs play in Providence.

Providing Frank Jerwa has paid his fine of $15 inflicted through a misconduct match penalty received in the New Haven-Cubs game Thursday night he will be eligible to play tonight. President James E. Dooley has ordered him out of the game until the fine has been paid.

* * *

The Reds may prove a little more troublesome for the Cubs, for their playing strength is improved for tonight. The last visit here Art Lesieur and Gizzy Hart were not in condition to play, although the former attempted to.

* * *

Already the Bruin management is receiving reservations for the Jan. 30 game with Rangers. The ticket demand is not because the Bruins are playing, nor because Rangers are coming, but simply because that date marks the time when Eddie Shore returns to action.

* * *

Frank Jerwa, Pinkie Davie, Joe Jerwa, Tommy Filmore and Manager Myles Lane of the present Cubs have all had a whirl, however brief, with the Bruins this season. Peggy O'Neil, like Davie and Joe Jerwa, started the season with the Bruins only to drop down, and now O'Neil is back with the majors again.

* * *

Most of the Bruin Cub fans will remember Deacon Waite, who comes with the Philadelphia Arrows on their next appearance here Jan. 11. Waite was and is one of the cleanest players in hockey and when with the old Boston Tigers, he provided numerous thrills with his acrobatic methods to beat defensemen. He was not much as a goal scorer, but his play-making excelled.

* * *

Billy Burch, Can.-Am. referee who is due to see action in the N. H. L. soon, was surprised to learn that his two former wings with the Hamilton Tigers and New York Americans, Shorty and Red Green, have been reinstated as amateurs in Canada.

* * *

This opinion probably will differ from many others, but to the writer, the old-time on-side passing furnished many more plays per game than the present wide-open hockey. Defensive hockey prevailed in those days and even today there are times when the game is slowed down to a walk through defensive ability.

* * *

Because of the speed in hockey and the necessary attention a puck carrier must give to the disk while stickhandling, a strong legislation should be emphasized against charging, bodychecking and even hooking him from behind.

Qualifying Round To Be Eliminated

By the Associated Press

New York, Jan. 6

THE United States Golf Association, at its annual meeting today, decided upon a drastic change in the conduct of the national amateur championship, effective this year, eliminating the qualifying rounds at the tournament and substituting a complete week of match play for maximum of 180 entries.

Under the new arrangement, which follows in general the lines of the British amateur and will be tried in this year's championship at Brookline, Mass., Sept. 10-15, six rounds of 18-hole matches will be played on the first four days, followed by the semifinals and finals over the 36-hole route.

The field will be selected chiefly through the sectional qualifying competition, already well established and scheduled this year in 22 separate districts on Aug. 21.

Columbia Natators Open With Victories

NEW YORK, Jan. 6—The natators of Columbia University made an auspicious début for the season last night by winning both ends of an Eastern Intercollegiate Swimming League match from College of the City of New York at the Columbia pool. The swimming section went to the home team by a score of 39 to 30, while the waterpolo team swamped the Lavender representatives 36 to 8.

The Columbia swimmers won both sprints and both distance races, as well as the backstroke, while the breaststroke, dive and relay went to their opponents. Thomas A. Wright Jr., '34, won both the 220 and 440-yard freestyle, and also was effective in the waterpolo. The summary:

50-Yard Freestyle—Won by Eugene Jennings '35, Columbia; Henry Standerwick '35, Columbia and Lester Kaplan '34, City College (tied for second). Time—24s.

100-Yard Freestyle—Won by Ira Schiffer '36, Columbia; Robert Jennings '35, Columbia, second; Andren Lavender '36, City College, third. Time—59 1-5s.

220-Yard Freestyle—Won by T. A. Wright Jr. '34, Columbia; George Sheinberg '36, City College, second; Milton Metzger '36, City College, third. Time—2m. 22 2-5s.

440-Yard Freestyle—Won by T. A. Wright Jr. '34, Columbia; George Sheinberg '36, City College, second; Hugh Olsen '34, Columbia, third. Time—5m. 23 1-5s.

150-Yard Backstroke—Won by T. John Mulcahy '34, Columbia; Eli Kristal '36, City College, second; Arnold H. Redding '36, Columbia, third. Time—54 3-5s.

200-Yard Breaststroke—Won by Lester Kaplan '34, City College; Kurt E. Wilhelm '34, Columbia, second; John W. Mackenzie '34, Columbia, third. Time—2m. 43 2-5s.

400-Yard Relay—Won by City College (Kaplan, Lavender, Metzger and Sheinberg); Columbia, second. Time—3m. 55 1-5s.

McAlister Leads Field

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla., Jan. 6—Scoring a brilliant 33-33—66 round, Charles McAlister, professional at the Queens Valley Country Club, Forest Hills, L. I., took a two-stroke lead on the field in the Miami open golf championship at the Miami Springs Golf Club yesterday. Johnny Revolta of Menominee, Mich., winner last year, is not defending. More than 160 played in the first 18 holes of the 72-hole competition on the first day. Willie Dow, Miami veteran, placed second yesterday with 34-34—68, one stroke ahead of Tommy Armour of Chicago.

Eastern Amateur Hockey

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 6—The leaders in the Eastern Amateur Hockey League continued to gain at the expense of those lower in the standing yesterday, when three games were played. The leading Baltimore Orioles defeated Crescent Athletic-Hamilton Club, 2 to 0, in the first game at the Bronx Coliseum, while Bronx Hockey Club, in third place, disposed of St. Nicholas Hockey Club, 2 to 1, in the second. Meantime, at their home rink, the Atlantic City Sea Gulls scored over Hershey in overwhelming style, 6 to 1, retaining second position.

Drill or Leave Sets Precedent At Ohio State

Dispute Reaches Crisis at Columbus—Land Grant Compels Training

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 6—Long agitation against compulsory military drill at Ohio State University reached a crisis yesterday when five students were expelled. Five others indicated their refusal to take the work which means their ultimate dismissal from the state school.

The move, directed by Dr. George W. Rightmire, president of the university, and his committee, established a precedent with their order to the 10 men, "either take the prescribed courses or leave the institution." The committee is composed of Dr. Louis Morrill, vice-president of the university; Mr. Joseph A. Park, dean of men, and Col. Grosvenor Townsend, head of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps unit at the school.

In presenting the ultimatum, although not a written communication, Dr. Rightmire said the students had "no alternative."

Pleas of 31 Heard

The committee heard the pleas of 31 conscientious objectors and recommended to the president that 15 be exempted. In a letter addressed to the other 16 students the committee members said they were "unable to find that their reasons grew out of conscientious objections."

Dr. Morrill was quoted as saying, "The sincerity of these students was questioned."

Support for the expelled men was crystallized at a mass meeting of 50 students and members of the ministry from both Cleveland and Columbus, as well as a Cleveland attorney. The meeting was held to determine what steps might be taken to prevent the university dismissing the students. The meeting ended without action.

Clause Specifies Drill

The land upon which the school is located was acquired through a land grant from Congress and the compulsory military training is a clause specified in the grant. All male students, physically able, are required to take two years of training, amounting to three quarters a year, or one hour a day, five days a week.

The students expelled were: Donald Leach, Columbus; Paul Sutley, Columbus; Richard Baumgardner, Cambridge; Edward Leaton, Cleveland, and David Telfair, Sabina, all in Ohio.

Those who refused to take the work are Douglas Dobson and Thomas Stoner of Columbus; Robert Hare, Paris, France; Russell Banner, Girard, and Saul Nassau, Pittsburgh.

All are members of the University Y. M. C. A., which is understood to be unofficially backing their pacifist stand.

Mrs. Madeira Faces Anne Page in Final

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HAVERFORD, Penna., Jan. 6—Mrs. Crawford C. Madeira and Anne Page, both of the Merion Cricket Club and lawn-tennis players, reached the final round of the Pennsylvania women's fourth annual squash racquets championship tournament here yesterday. Both won in straight games.

Mrs. Madeira, defending champion, defeated Virginia Vanderbeck of the Philadelphia Country Club, at 15—8, 15—8, 15—10, while in the other semifinal Miss Page, holder of the New Jersey and Atlantic Coast titles, downed a clubmate, Anne B. Townsend, with the loss of 39 points. The score 15—12, 16—15, 15—12. The summary:

Pennsylvania Women's Squash Racquets Championship—Semifinal Round

Mrs Crawford C. Madeira, Merion Cricket Club, defeated Virginia Vanderbeck, Philadelphia Country Club, 15—8, 15—8, 15—10.

Anne Page, Merion Cricket Club, defeated Anne B. Townsend, Merion Cricket Club, 15—12, 16—15, 15—12.

Burned Fenway Park To Be Rebuilt at Once

Plans for the immediate rebuilding of the centerfield bleachers at Fenway Park, destroyed by fire yesterday, were hastened today in order that the remodeled Red Sox Park may be ready when the American League umpire calls "play ball" on April 17.

The fire started in the recently completed centerfield section and spread to neighboring warehouses and automobile showrooms. The damage to the park alone is estimated at $50,000 with almost $200,000 loss to adjacent property. Five alarms brought more than 40 pieces of fire apparatus to the ball park.

Work of enlarging the park was begun last October as part of a project to revive public interest here in the Red Sox team. Hundreds of thousands of dollars have been spent already in purchasing star players and improving the park. Officials of the Braves, Boston National League Baseball Club, have offered the use of their Allston park to the Red Sox management in the event the Fenway field is not ready by April 17.

Sporting Around the Hub

THE blaze that practically destroyed the center-field bleachers at Fenway Park yesterday afternoon and threatened at one time to sweep the entire park will not prevent the Red Sox from enjoying a home opening when the 1934 season rolls around, according to General Manager Eddie Collins. Late in the afternoon Collins declared that despite the fact that all of the cement in the center-field bleachers will probably be torn down, the Sox will embark upon their coming championship season right in their own back yard.

If necessary, Collins stated that 200 and possibly 300 more workmen will be added to the already sizable group, in order that the damaged section may be completely restored to its proper condition.

* * *

Upon hearing of the misfortune, President Judge Fuchs of the Braves informed Collins that the doors of Braves Field are wide open to the Red Sox should they need to move.

* * *

It is unfortunate that such an incident should hold back the earnest effort that Collins and Owner Tom Yawkey are making to give Boston fans the very best that money can buy in the way of baseball material. The old wooden center field stands stood for more than 20 years without being damaged to any great extent; yet the very first day the cement work on the new bleachers is completed the entire section is destroyed.

* * *

Win Marling, one of the best track authorities in this section of the country, was selected last night as Boston University track coach for the coming indoor and outdoor seasons. Dr. John M. Harmon, director of athletics at the university, announced that Marling's appointment was approved by Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, president of B. U., and the Faculty Council of Student Health, Physical Education and Athletics. Incidentally, the varsity and freshman basketball teams of Boston University will meet Tufts varsity and freshman tonight at Medford.

* * *

Northeastern's undefeated varsity basketball team will attempt to maintain its record against the alumni quintet tonight on the main court of the Boston Y. M. C. A. Only one man will be missing from the 1932 alumni five that recently forced the varsity into overtime before losing. The freshman team, also undefeated, will oppose the Oxford College of Business Administration five.

* * *

A New England Intercollegiate Soccer League will undoubtedly be organized this afternoon when representatives of 21 colleges meet at the Harvard Varsity Club for a discussion. Harvard, Yale, Dartmouth, Brown, Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Springfield are already members of a circuit. Representatives from the following colleges have also been invited to attend: Amherst, Tufts, Wesleyan, Williams, Clark, Worcester Polytech, Massachusetts State, Holy Cross, New Hampshire, Boston College, Boston University, Bates, Colby, Bowdoin, Maine, Middlebury, Trinity, Vermont, Rhode Island State, Connecticut State and Providence College.

* * *

Harvard's first informal indoor football drill was held yesterday afternoon in Briggs Cage, with 30 candidates reporting, mostly freshmen. Capt. Herman Gundlach and Bob Haley, quarterback, were the only regulars on hand. The squad was put through a short fundamental drill and then passed the ball around. Head Coach Eddie Casey was the only mentor present at the workout.

England Scores 257

CALCUTTA, Jan. 6 (By Canadian Press)—Despite introduction of the so-called bodyline bowling and aggressive fielding by the Indians, England compiled a total of 257 runs for only five wickets at the close of play yesterday in the second test cricket match of the Indian tour. A crowd of 20,000 looked on. England won the first test at Bombay by nine wickets. A public holiday was declared for the first day of play and Earl Willingdon, Viceroy of India, attended. Weather conditions were ideal.

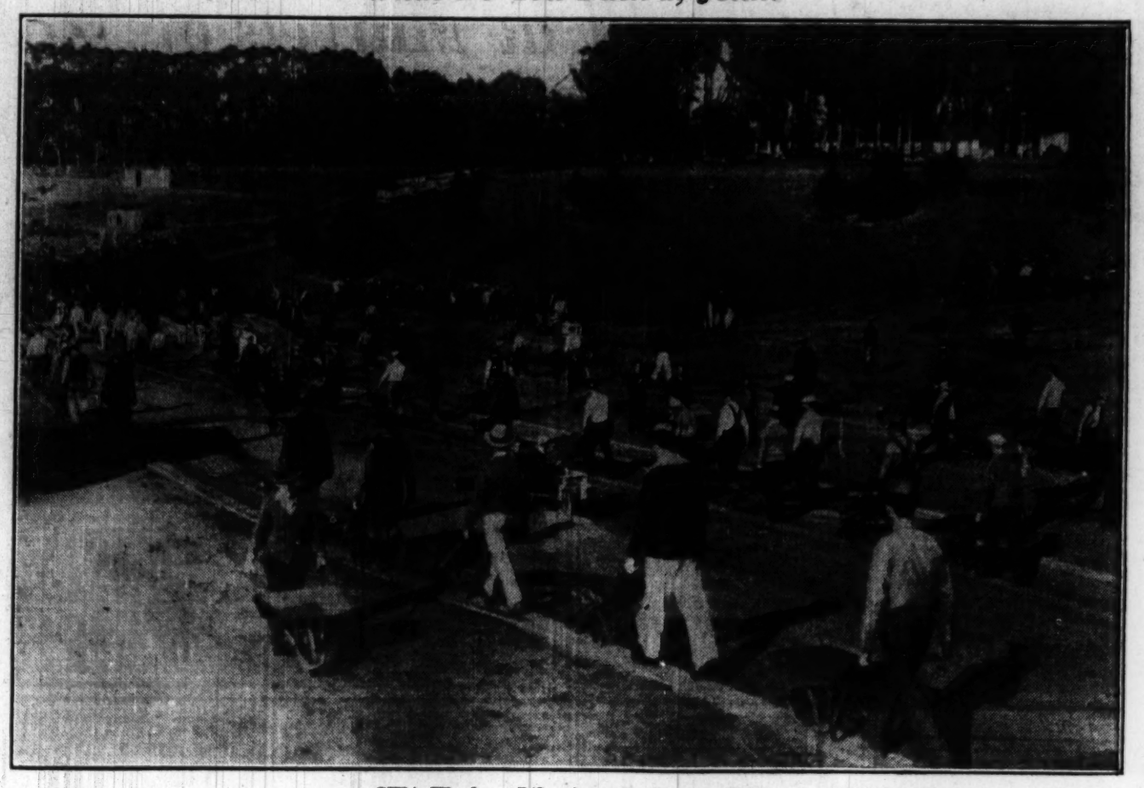
Sewell Signed as Coach

NEW YORK, Jan. 6 (AP)—The New York Yankees formally confirmed yesterday the unconditional release of Herb Pennock, veteran pitcher with a 21-year big league service record, but softened similar notice to Joie Sewell, veteran infielder, by announcing his reengagement as a non-playing coach for 1934. Sewell will replace Jimmy Burke, who has been one of Manager Joe McCarthy's aides for the past two years and prior to that a coach with the Chicago Cubs. Burke, said the announcement, has resigned.

Start Casting Keel

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 6 (AP)—Casting the lead keel for the Vanderbilt syndicate yacht to be built at the Herreshoff plant at Bristol was begun this morning, and when completed and the casing removed from the molded lead, will offer the first visible evidence that the yachtsmen of this country are preparing to defend the America's Cup against the British challenger for 1934. T. O. M. Sopwith's J-class sloop Endeavour.

'What Do You Push-a, John?'



CWA Workers Like Ants Building a Hill — THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Wide World

In This Case, However, the Men Are Engaged in Constructing a Boulevard Around Lake Merced in the Southwestern Section of San Francisco. Altogether There Are 6000 Men at Work.

Time was when great steam shovels would be puffing and clanking and 10-ton trucks snorting their way over the rough terrain to dump their burden of earth and rocks and rubble onto the road bed. That would have cost less and would have taken much less time, but now that men need the work, down go all the advances that have been made in labor-saving machinery and back we go to the days of Granddad, when a strong pair of arms and an equally rugged back were the prime essentials for a day's work. This boulevard will be seven miles long, 100 feet wide.

Events of 'Looking Backward' Meet Those of Going Forward

Widow of Author of Noted Book Finds World Contact With Groups Who Now Say What Her Husband Said 40 Years Ago

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—The growing receptivity among men to the ideas of economic equality outlined nearly half a century ago by Edward Bellamy in his book, "Looking Backward," is sending his widow on a pilgrimage of the world. Mrs. Bellamy lives here in Springfield.

A year ago she received a letter from The International Bellamy Union of Holland telling of the great interest in Mr. Bellamy's books over there and recounting the aims and ambitions of the organization. The letter was inspiring, Mrs. Bellamy declares. It made her want to visit those people, and other groups which have sprung up since Mr. Bellamy first voiced his ideas on equality.

To Mrs. Bellamy the letter from this single Bellamy group in Holland, representing 20,000 members, implies that "quite suddenly the world is coming close and saying in many different ways and in many tongues some of the same things Mr. Bellamy declared so emphatically to a skeptical world."

Contacts Entire World

Mrs. Bellamy now communicates with groups and individuals from many other places. "Looking Backward" was translated into all the European languages as well as Esperanto and Arabic. More than 3,000,000 copies are said to have been sold throughout the world. Mrs. Bellamy says that in addition to the league in Holland there are eight sections in South Africa with headquarters at Johannesburg and some activity along these same lines in Java.

"Every day is bringing news of more Bellamy-minded groups in the United States and Canada," Mrs. Bellamy added. "All are composed of fine, thoughtful people who are actuated by the same unselfish desire for world betterment that prompted Mr. Bellamy to write 'Looking Backward' and 'Equality.' I am proud to call them my friends."

For many years, Mrs. Bellamy says, she has watched the world go by, hoping to hear the first murmurings of public sentiment against the inequalities existing in the political and social set-up.

High Praise for New Deal

Scrutinizing the policies of the New Deal, she declares they constitute the first really constructive step the United States has ever taken as a government toward systematized planning, regulation of production, and the more equitable distribution of wealth with some regard to the rights of producer and consumer.

"When I look back even a year," she says, "I am amazed at how far we have come along the road. The progress made by the Scandinavian countries is heartening. I advise those conservatives among us who are constantly crying out against any kind of new legislation to ponder well the achievements of these little-considered nations toward righting some of the wrongs of present-day practices.

"The protests which are forever springing up are but steps up that ladder of human progress, sometimes reminiscent of the old arithmetic problem of my day regarding the frog who in trying to climb out of a well went up two feet every day and slipped back a foot every night.

Voice of Protest Grows

"The number of voices raised up in protest against a state of society which makes possible the shocking paradoxes of our times; want in the midst of excess; empty houses and homeless wanderers; idle factories and glutted markets, is every day filling the earth with increasing clamor.

"The election of a Roosevelt, a LaGuardia, a McLevy, the overthrow of once-powerful political machines, show conclusively that the people of this country are at last awake to the practices of greedy administrators and will have none of them.

"It is a moment of great joy when I open a letter from some one of the leading figures of our time, and read that it was from the pages of 'Looking Backward' or 'Equality' that this man or that first found the inspiration to fight for the right of every man to 'life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.'

"I remember that a friend once asked Mr. Bellamy what would come after a government such as he visualized became a reality, and if that would be the end, and he answered, 'Oh, no! that is only the beginning. There is a whole infinity beyond.'"

Corner Shots

THE women's intercity squash racquets team matches will be played next Monday and Tuesday on the courts of the New York Junior League and The Cosmopolitan Club. These matches between New York, Albany, Philadelphia and Boston teams are incorporated in an active week as the United States singles championship also starts on Monday at the Junior League.

* * *

Philadelphia's first team will be made up of Mrs. Crawford C. Madeira, Anne Page, both of Merion Cricket Club, Cecile Bowes, Cynwyd, Anne B. Townsend, Merion, and Edith Hahs, Germantown. Mrs. Madeira and Miss Page face each other in the Pennsylvania women's championship today and the winner will get No. 1 place and the runnerup No. 2.

* * *

New York's first team is composed of Mrs. Ary J. Lamme Jr., Rye, No. 1; Marguerite Anderson, Plainfield, N. J., No. 2; Mrs. H. Stuart Green Tarrytown, No. 3; Mrs. John Bierwirth, Rockaway Hunt, No. 4, and Betty Woolsey, Greenwich, Conn., No. 5. Miss Frida Scharman, Heights Casino star, was not named on any of the New York teams because of an injury to her elbow sustained during the tryouts. Miss Scharman, an entrant in the national singles and drawn against Anne Page, may have to default.

* * *

Mrs. William F. Howe Jr., Weston, and Eleonora Sears head the Boston first intercity team, with Mrs. George W. Wightman, Brookline, Helen Merion and Priscilla Bartol in the tentative lineup which may include Virginia Ellis of Brookline. The other players planning to make the trip are Mrs. Tappan E. Francis, Marjorie L. Sachs, Anna Dickson, Harriet (Patsy) Fuller and Mrs. John Adie.

* * *

The first three New York team members, Mrs. Lamme, Miss Anderson and Mrs. Green, plan to sail with the United States team later this month to oppose an English team in an international match in February.

California Cuts Government Cost

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SACRAMENTO, Calif.—For the first time since annual statements were initiated in 1924, cost of California's state government showed a decrease for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1933, according to a report by Mr. Ray L. Riley, state controller.

Expenses for the last fiscal year totaled $123,239,813 as compared to $132,109,468 for the previous 12-month period, a reduction of $8,869,655.

Despite reports of "state bankruptcy," California had a cash balance of $33,817,282 on Dec. 1. Most of this money, however, is tied up in special funds and cannot be taken by the general fund without handicapping the activities of self-supporting agencies. Shortage of cash in the general fund has necessitated the registration of warrants, pending receipts of millions from sales tax returns.

Ontario Museum Aids Educational Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Educational work at the Royal Ontario Museum here has made great advances during the past few years, according to figures recently presented at the annual meeting of the board of trustees.

Lectures and instruction have been given to more than 18,000 pupils from public schools from January to October this year. In addition to this number, lectures have been given to pupils from private schools, collegiate institutes, out-of-town schools and adult organizations. Dr. J. B. O'Brien was reelected president of the museum.

Work Is Started On Standardizing City Accounting

Representatives of 10 Agencies Organize National Committee

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Jan. 6—Seeing a distinct need for improvement of municipal accounting through adoption of standard systems of recognized value, representatives of 10 agencies interested in this question have organized a national committee on municipal accounting to work on this problem.

The committee was organized here yesterday and will maintain permanent headquarters in conjunction with the Municipal Finance Officers' Association, near the University of Chicago.

To provide higher standards of municipal accounting through study and research, and then to promote their adoption, will be the purpose of the committee, according to Mr. Frank J. Flanagan of the Finance Committee staff of the City of Chicago, who was elected chairman of the organization.

The program of immediate work will include the following divisions, Mr. Flanagan said: "A competitive statement of the present condition of municipal accounting and reporting; an outline of general principles of municipal accounting; a program for municipal audits; a program for standard classification of funds, expenditures, revenues, assets and liabilities of cities, and a survey of the various kinds and contents of municipal reports."

The organizations sponsoring the committee include, in addition to the Municipal Finance Officers' Association, and the City of Chicago, the National Municipal League, American Society of Certified Public Accountants, American Institute of Accountants, American Municipal Association. International City Managers' Association, National Association of Cost Accountants, National Association of State Auditors, Comptrollers and Treasurers, and Bureau of the United States Census.

Mayors' Executive Urges Expansion Of CWA Program

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Jan. 6—Declaring that the CWA has done more to restore purchasing power than all the other recovery measures put together and that real improvements are being effected in cities all over the country through the work, Mr. Paul V. Betters, executive director of the United States Conference of Mayors, urged broader expansion of this program.

After a survey of 65 large cities, Mr. Betters said in a statement issued here today, all evidence indicates that "we are really doing things that will improve community facilities and which will last for many years.

"We aren't," he said, "raking leaves and leaning on shovel handles, trying to find something to do, as we were under the old dole and work relief system. Needed street repairs which have been neglected for three long years, sewer and water extensions, renovation and repainting of public buildings, including schools, and development of parks and recreational areas, the tearing down of a lot of old, unsightly buildings, the grading of streets—all of these and more are being done.

"On white-collar civil works projects we are replanning whole communities, making surveys of transit, housing, play areas, etc.

"There's only one thing wrong with the whole program. That is that we ought to be able to give work to 8,000,000 people instead of 4,000,000. So successful has the present program been that we feel we could rebuild our American cities if we could expand and extend the program."

Amusements

NEW YORK, N. Y.

THE THEATRE GUILD presents
EUGENE O'NEILL'S Comedy
AH, WILDERNESS!
with GEORGE M. COHAN
GUILD THEA., 52 St. W. of B'y Evgs. 8:20. Matinees THUR. and SAT. 2:20.

MAXWELL ANDERSON'S new play
MARY of SCOTLAND
with HELEN HAYES, PHILIP MERIVALE, HELEN MENKEN
ALVIN THEA., 52d St., West of Broadway Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. and Sat. 2:30.

MOLIERE'S COMEDY WITH MUSIC
The School for Husbands
with OSGOOD PERKINS and JUNE WALKER
EMPIRE THEATRE, B'way and 40th St. Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Thurs. and Sat. 2:40.

BOSTON

Anita Davis-Chase Announces
JORDAN HALL, SAT. AFT., JAN. 13, AT 3
Myra Hess
ONLY BOSTON RECITAL THIS SEASON
Tickets Now on Sale at Box Office

JORDAN HALL
Peoples Symphony Orchestra
FABIEN SEVITZKY
Conductor
TOMORROW AT 3:15
Reserved Seats 0.50, 0.75, $1

REPERTORY THEATRE
ANNA PAVLOWA MEMORIAL GUILD
Presents
Bernice Pike
World's Greatest Juvenile Dancer
Proceeds to Start Anna Pavlowa Memorial Guild Scholarship Fund
MUSIC BY SYDNEY S. CAHAN
Fri., Jan. 12, 8:30 p.m.
Tickets 50c., 75c., $1.00, $1.50
At Herrick's and Tyson's

Amusements

BOSTON

SYMPHONY HALL
TOMORROW at 3:30 Pension FUND CONCERT **HEIFETZ** SOLOIST
Boston Symphony Orchestra
Dr. SERGE KOUSSEVITZKY—Conductor
WAGNER—Meistersinger Prelude; ELGAR—Violin Concerto
BRAHMS—3 Hungarian Dances; RAVEL—Bolero

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New York Crowds Get Thrill at Marvels of Motordom on Annual Exhibition

New York Auto Show Revels In New Features

(Continued from Page 1)

ation with its use of "knees" or ependently sprung front wheels on its entire line of cars.

The front end of a car has been found to be a major offender in causing rough riding. Eliminating this objection with ordinary springs has been impossible because these springs had to function as supports to keep the steering mechanism in line. Also steering mechanisms have not lent themselves to excessive spring action.

Each Wheel on Its Own Spring

With independently sprung front wheels the springing function is entirely separate from the wheel control function. Thus easy springs of the coil type are used. In addition the steering mechanism has been redesigned to permit wide up and down movements of the front wheel. The total result is to bring a much smoother ride to the conventional car than has ever been achieved before.

The Chrysler-DeSoto streamlined or "airflow" jobs are not equipped with these springs as the weight distribution is different in those cars. The motor is centered exactly over the front axle and the adoption of a new cross type of steering mechanism permits the use of long leaf springs of the type previously used only in the rear. Very easy riding is obtained this way. Plymouth and Dodge, the biggest sellers in the Chrysler line, have been kept along conservative lines, with some change in weight distribution and the use of independently sprung front wheels as their answer to easier riding.

High speed, taking full advantage of the present system of fine concrete express highways which criss-cross the country, is definitely the trend in new car design. Either by streamlining, higher power, or both, the bid is for cars that will "loaf" along at 60 miles an hour, with top speeds of well over 80 and 90 miles an hour.

One outstanding contribution to high speed through greater power is the aluminum motor head used on most of the cars at the show. It gives an increase of power over ordinary motors of the same size of from 6 to 12 per cent, according to the manufacturers. This added horsepower is claimed without a sacrifice in economy, these motors giving this extra performance without using additional gasoline.

Lubrication Is Facilitated

Another very important point in continued high-speed driving is good lubrication and special attention is paid to this in the new motors, with higher pressures and larger oil passages designed for sustained high-speed driving. One arrangement calls for by-passing the oil on its way back to the motor for cooling.

Graham announces a supercharger with nearly a third increase in engine power as a result. This is an enormous power set-up and yet it is said to be achieved with good economy in operation. Supercharging packs air into the carburetor under pressure and has the advantages in a motor that a forced draft has over a natural draft in house heating systems. It gives a constant air volume at given speeds permitting finer engine operation.

Franklin cars have had a form of supercharging for several seasons, and this feature is continued with refinements, the air cooling of this car lending itself particularly to supercharging since a large blower is part of its regular equipment.

The "battle of cylinders" appears to be taking a new turn. This year sees one outstanding manufacturer of eights, Auburn, reverting to a six for its smaller model. There has always been a school of thought which claimed that a six was inherently better balanced than an eight and that, given the same horsepower, it could do anything the eight could do, as well as operate with greater economy. This theory has had little attention during the last few years, when the trend was to more cylinders, with two major manufacturers building 16-cylinder cars.

This year sees the Dodge making only a six, the eight being dropped. This, added to the Auburn reversion, appears to mark a change in the cylinder tide. It will take at least another season, however, before it can be confirmed.

Engines Are Speeded Up

About 10 years ago the speed of engines was greatly increased to get more power without increased motor size and fuel consumption. Since then many motors have run at 3600 revolutions per minute. This year this trend is further advanced with several makers turning out 4000-r.p.m. motors.

Automatic controls are in the ascendancy. Starters which start merely by stepping on the foot accelerator, chokes which work automatically for starting in either winter or summer and thermostatic control of the cooling water are very popular features of this year's cars.

Ventilation systems are in general use on all cars, based on the original "flipper" or windshield extension which for years has made cool weather operator of roadsters and touring cars possible and even comfortable. Last year General Motors turned out a nicely balanced system based on the side control of air flow and this year similar systems are in general use.

A remarkable example of beauty based on streamline styling is seen in the Cadillac and La Salle cars. The wheel "pants" idea has been very effectively carried out and for the conservative motorists who are not ready for the low, wide, snub-nosed streamlined car the General Motors cars will offer a particularly attractive appeal.

There is nothing staid or conventional about these cars, however. Of youthful appearance, the new La Salles widen the field of Cadillac engineering and manufacturing and embody, in the completeness of details, Cadillac ideals of beauty and luxury. The V-shaped radiator of the La Salle is extremely narrow, steeply sloped rearward at the top, distinctively grilled and flanked by wide horizontal fillettes. These in turn blend into fenders which are the closest approach yet to the airfoil cowling of airplane wheels.

Distinctive finishing touches are given the front of the car by chrome-plated chevrons on front fenders and chrome trimstrips between radiator and fenders.

Cars Now Glide

Through the development of an entirely new fundamental of weight distribution, and the adoption of a new and wholly different frame and front wheel spring construction and suspension, a new glide or flat ride has been achieved. The Cadillac V-8 is presented on three wheel bases, 128, 136 and 146 inches, the V-12 on a 146-inch wheelbase and the custom-built V-16 on a 154-inch wheelbase. The V-8 has Fisher bodies, with Fleetwood optional, while the V-12 and V-16 have bodies by Fleetwood in the most complete range of body styles and colors ever presented by Cadillac.

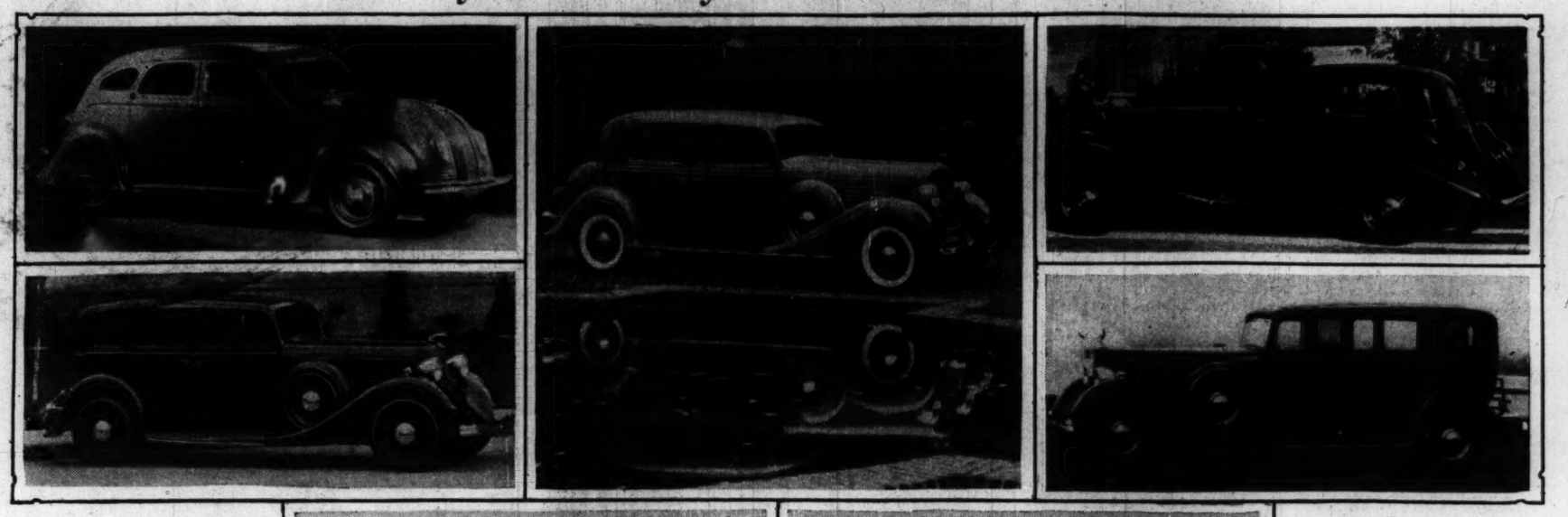
The V-16 Cadillac line is continued as a specialized customized line with production limited to 400 cars for the year 1934.

A marked change in the General Motors line is the use of hydraulic brakes on the Oldsmobile. For years this organization had held to the mechanical brake along with many manufacturers on one side of the fence, while on the hydraulic side have been the entire Chrysler line, Reo, Graham, Franklin and Auburn 12.

Since Oldsmobile is generally considered the most advanced of the General Motors cars, its marked streamline styling of last year being in general use on all General Motors cars this year, show commentators look forward to the possible adoption of the hydraulic brake on all General Motors cars by another year.

The next article will continue this discussion of leading features in this year's cars.

You Pays Your Money and You Takes Your Choice



All Photos Courtesy of the Automobile Manufacturers to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A Few of the Outstanding Models for the Current Season

Upper Left—Airflow De Soto Six-Passenger Four-Door Sedan. Center—Buick 1934 Five-Passenger Sedan With Built-In Trunk. Upper Right, Studebaker's New 1934 Commander St. Regis Brougham. Left Center—Lincoln Five-Passenger Sedan for 1934. Right Center—Packard for 1934. Lower Left—Hudson De Luxe Sedan, 1934. Lower Right—Cadillac V-8 Town Sedan.

Foreign Policy Speakers Warn Of War Threat

(Continued from Page 1)

open diplomacy among the small nations.

Dr. Friedrich urged that the United States confront the facts of war's threat and wrest a victory for peace. This crusade must be undertaken without delay, for the chariot of war is already audibly rolling through the conflict-weary streets of Europe, he indicated.

He suggested such methods as the sending of Col. Charles E. Lindbergh to Sweden for the purpose of explaining the policies of peace. In such a way, he said, world opinion might be reorganized so it would be a more effective instrumentality for peace when rifts threaten in the Far East or elsewhere.

Naval Race Under Way

Asserting that there is no doubt the world is rearming, that a naval race between Great Britain, Japan and the United States is under way, and that an Asiatic crisis looms for 1935, Mr. Stone proposed that the American people study their national policies and abandon those which are conducive to hostility.

"The great paradox of our times," he said, "is the overwhelming desire for peace, which is shared by the peoples in all lands, and the increasing strength of all the forces that make for war. While the people do not want war, they support national and international policies that lead straight to armed conflict.

"Our own system of national defense is based not on defense of American soil, but on defense of national interests and national policies which conflict with the policies and interests of the other nations. In building up an American navy, the United States is seeking to create a force not to protect American shores but to defend American interests in Asia, to support national policies whatever they may be and to preserve American prestige and influence."

Far East Crisis Foreseen

Discussing the naval race, Mr. Stone said the United States with the aid of the public works funds was embarked on the largest naval building program since 1916. Fifty-three vessels are either under construction or have been contracted for, and the Navy Department is asking for 102 additional ships to be built in the next five years.

Mr. Stone foresees a crisis in 1935, the year Japan's resignation from the League of Nations becomes effective and the year when a new naval conference will meet to consider the future of the Washington and London naval treaties.

Boston Events

TONIGHT

Theaters

"BITTER SWEET" (Shubert). Last day for this Noel Coward musical romance. 8:30.

"DAYS WITHOUT END" (Plymouth). Last day for this Eugene O'Neill play, too. 8:30.

"WHATEVER POSSESSED HER" (Wilbur). A farce by Hardwick Nevin. 8:30.

"THE PLAY'S THE THING" (Tremont). Last day of Guy Bates Post in this. Not being reviewed. 8:15.

Movies

BOSTON — "Fog," with Mary Brian and Donald Cook. Mystery on ocean liner. "Amos 'n' Andy" in person; gypsy orchestra. 10:20 a. m., 1:25, 4:36, 7:22, 10:18.

KEITH'S—"Flying Down to Rio." Scenery around famous Sugar Loaf of Rio de Janeiro; Vincent Youmans' music; Ginger Rogers, Gene Raymond, Fred Astaire and Dolores del Rio. 10 a. m., 12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10.

METROPOLITAN—Will Rogers and Zasu Pitts in "Mr. Skitch." Mary McCormic sings in stage show. 11 a. m., 1:55, 4:54, 7:34, 10:24.

UPTOWN—"Berkeley Square," with Leslie Howard. A return of one of the season's better pictures. 1, 3:50, 6:50, 9:45.

STATE—Eddie Cantor in "Roman Scandals." Not being reviewed. 12:30, 2:50, 5:10, 7:30, 9:55.

PARAMOUNT AND FENWAY — "Havana Widows" and "Hell and High Water." Not being reviewed. Paramount at 9:04, 11:30 a. m., 2:14, 4:49, 7:24, 9:59. Fenway at 2:24, 5, 7:36, 10:12.

Hockey

BOSTON GARDEN—Cubs vs. Providence. 8:30.

Other Events

CHORAL SOCIETY CONCERT—Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs Choral Society Annual Concert. Mrs. Edward MacDowell will play. Club will sing "The Sleeping Beauty," a new cantata by Frances McCollin, of Philadelphia. In Copley-Plaza Hotel. 8:15.

110TH CAVALRY HORSE SHOW—In Commonwealth Armory. 7.

SUNDAY

Music

BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA — (Symphony Hall.) Pension Fund Concert. Dr. Serge Koussevitsky, conductor; Jascha Heifetz, soloist. 3:30.

PUBLIC LIBRARY — "Program of Sonatas," by Barbara Werner, violinist, and Persis Cox, pianist. 3:30. Song recital by Helen True, soprano. 8.

Other Events

SISLEY HUDDLESTON—Lectures in First Unitarian Church in West Newton. Subject, "Can Europe Avoid War?" 8.

CHILDREN'S MUSEUM—Motion picture talk on "African Lions and Giraffes." Two reels of "Simba" will be shown. 3 and 4.

COMMUNITY CHURCH—John Haynes Holmes speaks on "Adolph Hitler: Messiah or Madman?" In Symphony Hall at 10:45. Musical program begins at 10:30.

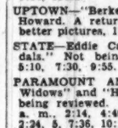
OLD SOUTH FORUM—Rabbi Israel speaks on "The Failure of the Gospel of Peace." 3:15.

INTERCOLLEGIATE COSMOPOLITAN CLUB—Filipino Night. Talk and music 5:30.

SNOW TRAIN—Leaves North Station for Greenfield and Russell, N. H., at 8:30 a. m.

ART MUSEUM—Miss Maginnis gives children's lecture on "Three Kings." 3:30.

MONDAY



BOSTON ART CLUB—Cyrus Edwin Dallin speaks on "Reminiscences of Fifty Years in Art." 3:30.

BETTER HOMES LECTURE—Donald Smith Feeley lectures on "Backgrounds for Various Rooms," in the Better Homes Model House at 208 Weld Street, West Roxbury. 2:30.

NEW ENGLAND WOMEN'S CLUB—Dr. Samuel McCall Lindsay speaks on "Current Events" in Hotel Kenmore. 2:30.

PERSONAL MONEY MANAGEMENT — Fifth Lecture in course. Subject, "Housing," by Joseph D. Leland. 8.15.

Auto Trade Seeks To Regain Place In Foreign Markets

Plans Heavy Advertising to Show People Motorcar Is Not Luxury

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Jan. 6 — Motorcar manufacturers have set out to recapture the foreign market, which has been dwindling for the last six years. Though, with growing nationalism abroad, they are beset by heavy odds, it is felt that they are in better shape than ever to compete in other markets. They will depend a great deal, in their overseas campaign, on novel design and construction of the 1934 models.

Exports, which increased from 7.7 per cent of the American output in 1921 to 18.1 per cent in 1927, were whittled down to 12.6 per cent in 1932, according to statistics of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce. However, there has been an upswing in foreign shipments since last October. Mr. George W. Feehan, director of the foreign trade division of the Detroit Board of Commerce, said that the percentage of exports had climbed back to 16 per cent of the total output of 1933.

While America still maintains a leading position, supplying nearly 70 per cent of the world trade in motorcars, according to Mr. Feehan, it has lately lost heavily in France because of quota restrictions. Italian tariffs have also been effective in shutting out American cars. In South Africa and Australia campaigns have boosted British products. But there has been a decided improvement in the South American trade, he said.

NRA Cost Not Up

Mr. Feehan declared that those who believed NRA would increase costs and make it more difficult for Americans to compete in foreign markets have not reckoned with the facts. It is true that commodity prices have gone up 20 per cent, but this has been more than offset by reduced overhead costs.

During the depression years manufacturers spent many millions of dollars devising new mass production machinery. Although the average car was being more elaborately equipped from year to year, productivity per worker is said to have increased enormously between 1919 and 1929. This advance in technique was accelerated during the recent lean years until an automobile may now be produced with more than 10 per cent less man hours than in 1929, according to bureau of labor statistics. At the same time there has been a corresponding increase in quality of materials used and in artisanship. Manufacturers say that never have greater values been offered than now.

To Educate People

A spokesman for the industry said that development of the foreign market depends largely on breaking down the idea that an automobile is a luxury. In America this thought no longer exists. In mapping out their educational programs manufacturers have greatly increased advertising appropriations, expecting to buy more printers ink abroad than in the past.

They have adopted the plan of budgeting this expense on the basis of sales for the previous month. Thus, with an anticipated increase of 1,000,000 motor units in 1934, more and more money will be given over to motorizing the public thought abroad. In this way they will not only be helping themselves but the foreign manufacturers as well. They expect to be able to maintain their position by being able to put out a better car for less money than their competitors.

Though novel construction in design of 1934 models were adopted primarily to increase style and performance, these are expected to go a long way toward recovering lost ground in the foreign market.

Johnson Opens Way to Change In Many Codes

(Continued from Page 1)

tive, in view of the fact that the great majority of big industries are under codes.

Some 300 remain, but for the most part are minor and represent not more than 15 per cent of the employing power of the total. General Johnson feels a little delay can be afforded for the sake of polishing up and perfecting the more important work already done.

Meanwhile the NRA administrator spent most of the morning today seeking to solve once more that captive coal mine problem which again comes to the surface as the price bugaboo of the recovery organization. Although the issue appears trivial—it being a question of whether mine owners shall give labor leaders their titles when recognizing them as representatives of their employees—it threatens to tie up the Pennsylvania and West Virginia fields in another strike.

Efforts are still being made to embody proposals for the safeguarding of the "little fellow" submitted by Senator William E. Borah (R.) of Idaho and Senator Gerald P. Nye (R). of North Dakota into some permanent form, but the General said today they have been temporarily held up by unforeseen constitutional obstacles. He did not reveal their nature.

Grocery Code Signed

Another major industry came under a code today with signature by the President of a basic charter for the wholesale food and grocery industry. An increase of 15 per cent in employment is anticipated from a reduction in the work week of its 185,000 employees to 44 hours from a present average of 60.

Just before giving his approval the President removed a section requiring observance of the Pure Food and Drug Act on the ground that it was "ancillary." The law applies, it was explained, whether the code says anything about it or not, and any reference is entirely unnecessary as well as confusing.

Although the list of fair trade practices forbids "bribery," it nevertheless permits a continuation of the practice of giving articles away free for the sake of advertising. Another section sets up price differentials, which will require higher prices to a retailer than to another wholesaler. It will no longer be possible to give a retailer the benefit of wholesale prices.

Concerts to Come

Sunday afternoon, Jan. 7, in Symphony Hall, concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra for its Pension Fund; Jascha Heifetz, assisting violinist. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Sunday afternoon, Jan. 7, in Jordan Hall, concert by the People's Symphony Orchestra, Fabien Sevitzky, conductor.

Sunday afternoon, Jan. 7, in the Boston Public Library, concert by Barbara Werner, violinist.

Tuesday evening, Jan. 9, in Agassiz Theater, Radcliffe College, second of a series of chamber music programs by members of the faculty of the Longy School of Music.

Wednesday morning, Jan. 10, at the Hotel Statler, third morning musicale. Program consists of pieces for two pianos played by Harold Bauer and Ossip Gabrilowitsch.

Wednesday evening, Jan. 10, in Jordan Hall, recital by Leonard Shure, pianist.

Thursday evening, Jan. 11, in Sanders Theater, Cambridge, concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra; Arnold Schönberg, guest conductor.

Thursday evening, Jan. 11, in Jordan Hall, concert by Stell Anderson and Silvio Scionti, two-piano recitalists.

Friday afternoon and Saturday evening, Jan. 12 and 13, in Symphony Hall, twelfth pair of concerts by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Arnold Schönberg, guest conductor.

Saturday afternoon, Jan. 13, in Jordan Hall, piano recital by Myra Hess.

Sunday afternoon, Jan. 14, in Symphony Hall, concert of numbers taken from musical plays, songs and piano-pieces by George Gershwin, who will appear as pianist and conductor. Also Reisman's orchestra, conducted by Charles Previn; James Melton, assisting tenor.

Sunday afternoon, Jan. 14, in the gallery of the Boston Art Club, second chamber concert in the current series by the Flute Players' Club.

Thursday evening, Jan. 18, in Brattle Hall, Cambridge, fourth concert in the Beethoven quartet cycle, played by the Chardon String Quartet.

Friday afternoon and Saturday evening, Jan. 19 and 20, in Symphony Hall, thirteenth pair of concerts by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Sir Henry Wood, guest conductor.

Grand Jury Indicts Mason

John Mason, alias John Gray, was indicted yesterday by the Middlesex Grand Jury for attempted kidnaping of Mr. Moses H. Gulesian, Newton real estate owner.

New Chevrolet Opens Free Show in Boston

The new 1934 Chevrolet went on parade today with an imposing list of improvements and refinements at a free public showing in Horticultural Hall.

"Knee-action" wheels, 80-horsepower engine, streamlined body, are some of the new features offered by the 1934 model Chevrolet.

The new line again emphasizes Fisher no-draft ventilation in all closed body types. All bodies are approximately 3¾ inches longer, with the cowl lengthened 1¾ inches and two inches added to the width of the closed body front doors. The exhibit will continue daily except Sunday, through Friday, Jan. 12.

Endicott-Johnson Net

NEW YORK, Jan. 6 (AP)—Net profits of the Endicott-Johnson Company for the year ended Nov. 30 amounted to $3,154,941, equal to $4.30 a common share. This compares with $1,188,240, or $1.80 a share in the preceding year.

Police 'Pupil' Finds School That Even Faculty Missed

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Jan. 6 (AP)—The Springfield Police Department started something new yesterday—a school for detectives—and the first day began with only one pupil present and the entire faculty absent.

Two patrolmen had been assigned to the school, but one of them was confined to his home. The detectives who had been detailed to act as instructors were busy on a special case and couldn't be bothered.

Relief Donations Are Larger

Donations to the emergency campaign of 1934 already exceed by 12.5 per cent those from the same people last year, it was announced at Boston headquarters. Mr. J. W. Farley, general chairman, said he took this as evidence that there is both definite community appreciation of the tremendous need, and that the economic situation is easing.

Norfolk & Western Railroad

NEW YORK, Jan. 6—The Norfolk & Western Railroad will pay in full, and without refinancing, a $5,000,000 issue of improvement and extension 6 per cent bonds due Feb. 1. The payment, with retirements of equipment trust certificates, will reduce the company's funded debt to about $80,000,000, or 34.9 per cent of its capital obligations.

Even the City Can't Find Bit of Land It Is Taxing

NEW BRITAIN, Conn., Jan. 6 (AP)—There are some taxes due the city—if it can find the property.

Years ago Mr. Edward H. Higginson of Meriden obtained — or thought he did—some land in a horse trade. He paid taxes on it in 1914 and 1915. The next year he decided to see what his property looked like, but he couldn't find it, so he refused to pay any more taxes.

The city apparently has been equally unsuccessful in locating the land, and Mr. David L. Nair, corporation counsel, has recommended that the back taxes be erased from the records.

Skirt Hides Its Knees

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Progress in Education

Rôle of a Mimeographed Blank

In Helping John and Mary to Come Promptly to School

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Detroit, Mich.

THERE was a time when scores of children attending the Condon Intermediate School in Detroit were tardy from 20 to 65 times each term. As these irregular pupils were heavy drags on their classes because of what they missed, and as lack of regard for punctuality by a large number of students was undermining the morale of the school, one of the teachers undertook to work out an effectual attendance plan. So successful has this plan proved that today, of the 1167 children enrolled, only five were tardy.

At every entrance to the school except that nearest the street a boy on duty in the hall directs the tardy pupil to the main entrance where he gets a mimeographed blank from a student at a table. The pupil writes on this the date, his name, number of home room, the number of times he has been tardy before during the term, the reason he is tardy today, and any remarks he wants to make. Then he passes to his home room and the blanks are turned in to the office.

Story-Telling Discoveries

In this way it was discovered during the first period of 11 weeks that 68.8 per cent of the tardiness was due to inefficiency, carelessness, forgetfulness or laziness on the part of the pupil; 17.4 per cent was caused by traffic or transportation delays, poverty, or inefficiency or laziness of parents; and 13.8 per cent to illness or miscellaneous factors hard to classify. The reason given by 31.7 per cent of tardy pupils was that they had overslept; 12.5 per cent said the alarm clock had failed to ring; 6.6 per cent had had to go to the store for groceries or to get change for lunch money; 2 per cent could not find their clothes in the morning, and so on.

All these excuses revealed to the teachers, especially those of the home rooms, good topics for discussion in their classes to bring out ways whereby each difficulty could be overcome as far as possible by the pupil. As the popular sentiment for education is weak in this particular part of the city, this was regarded as a problem in which pupils and teachers were primarily concerned.

A Prized Poster

The home room with the best percentage of attendance each week is given a poster giving the percentage and date; during the previous week this occupies a prominent place in the halls. Of course, pupils in all the home rooms are eager to gain this honor for their room, and any student who brings down the room record is given plenty of advice as to how to prevent the occurrence again.

When a pupil is late the second time in a term he is interviewed by his home-room teacher to find the cause of the difficulty and help the child remedy it. When he is tardy the third time he is sent to the counselor, who attempts the same thing. On a fourth tardiness, the child is sent home for a note from his parents as to the cause, and on the fifth occasion he goes back to bring either his father or his mother to the principal so the three can figure out how to remedy the condition. There are few tardinesses the sixth time, but if there are they come under the jurisdiction of the truant officer.

If the reason for tardiness is poverty, disability in the home, or lack of proper clothing, the parents are put in touch with relief organizations, or special provision is made for the child. For instance, one boy frequently late to school because he overslept was selling papers far into the night while his father was unemployed. It was some time before this was discovered by the teachers, but when it was, his classes were so arranged that he could sleep later in the morning, and his entering school two hours later than other pupils was not considered tardiness. Similar arrangements are made when girl students must do the housework for a family while the mother is unable to do her part. In practically all such instances pupils show their appreciation of the effort to help them solve their problem by appearing promptly at the time agreed upon. Being relieved by the approval of their teachers of their attempt to help at home, and the feeling that they are no longer ostracized by their schoolmates, they are happier in school and do their work there better.

A Qualification for Office

Giving certificates each term to pupils who have been neither tardy nor absent is another means used to encourage continuous and prompt attendance. Punctuality is now considered so seriously by the student body that candidates for office at school elections almost always mention among their qualifications lack of absences and tardinesses as part of their service to the school.

The teachers consider the plan especially valuable, because it brings out the unusual things in the pupil's home, things the teachers should know if they are to be of the greatest assistance to the pupil. Of course, it makes necessary a great many home calls, but this is considered part of their work in adapting a flexible, modern school system to meet the peculiar needs of individual pupils.

B. S.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

W. J. Ripley, Head of the Vocational Guidance and Placement Bureau of the Boston Y. M. C. A., Counseling Young Men From Charts on Occupational Topics.

The Parent

Expectation of Right Behavior

California

Dear Friends:

I want to express my gratitude for the Parent Column. For several years I have been making a scrapbook containing this and other articles from the Monitor pertaining to the guidance of children. These have given me many useful suggestions and have helped to solve numerous problems not only in taking care of my two-year-old daughter, but in Sunday School work as well.

Last spring I was given a class of small boys in the Sunday School. I had never had any experience in teaching or with a group of children and found myself entirely unable to keep their attention and hence to maintain order. I was determined to meet the situation through love, and the suggestions that I would have to be "just a little cross" or that I must "look stern" didn't appeal to me, for I knew that right thinking would solve the problem and that I didn't need to express anything but gentleness and patience. Finally one day I was looking through my scrapbook and read in one of the Parent Column letters about a Sunday School teacher who gave the children a lesson on obedience, teaching them that obedience meant to "do what you are told to do, right away, lovingly"; and she gave them simple commands such as to stand up, sit down, pass the hymn books to each other; having them see how quickly they could obey. The next Sunday I gave the boys a lesson on obedience, using these ideas, and giving similar commands very briskly, but lovingly, and having them obey "as quickly as if they were Boy Scouts." They entered into the spirit of it enthusiastically, and although we were a little noisy that day, I have never had any trouble with the class since. This lesson gave me confidence with them and taught me a correct idea of discipline as well as illustrating obedience to them.

I am so enthusiastic over the benefits of nursery school for the little children. At first it seemed dreadful to me to think of sending a two-year-old to school, but the fact that my child is an only child and has no one in the neighborhood to play with led me to send her this year. Now that I have seen the improvement in her, and in all the children in her class since it started, and hear the other mothers expressing their satisfaction too, I am heartily in favor of it for every child. The children enjoy it so much; they learn peaceful coöperation with others; they learn to be resourceful in play and in work; they learn the necessity for obedience and constructive activity. In short, they seem to develop beautifully in every way. However, I wish to make it clear that I am speaking only of the schools which have the three-hour morning session; I have had no experience with those which are in session all day.

One important thing I have learned is never to appear excited or to make a "scene" when a child misbehaves. I have found that a calm reasoning or explanation carries many times the force and effectiveness. I have seen so many young children with worried, unhappy expressions because they have been victims of their elders' impatience and tempers. It gives them a confused, fearful sense which certainly prevents the expression of joy and freedom which is the natural heritage of childhood. Or if it doesn't have this effect, often a child will commit an offense just for the attention and excitement he knows it is going to cause. The understanding of true obedience and the expectation of correct behavior in the parents' thought bring the most satisfactory results. (Mrs.) A. W. H.

⁂

Instant Obedience

Australia

Dear Parent Column:

I wrote to the Parent Column some time ago and since I have had a correspondent in the United States and we exchange letters regularly. These letters I find highly interesting and informative.

I remember reading in a Christian Science periodical an article in which the writer said a parent was returning home after a holiday and her child was running joyously across a street to greet her and did not see an automobile approaching. The mother had taught the child implicit obedience, and she called to the child to stop. The child stopped immediately, and was saved from what might have been a serious accident.

It does seem that if there were more of this simple obedience there would be much more harmony in our relations with each other. Thanking you for help gained by reading the Parent Column.

(Mr.) P. A.

⁂

Busy Work for the Baby on the Floor

New York

Dear Friends:

Mothers with young babies who are old enough to sit on the floor and creep about may find this idea helpful.

Out of any bright material on hand, cut good-sized figures of animals. Sew buttons on for eyes and yarn or floss on for tails and manes. Then sew these figures onto an old blanket. Babies will spend hours crawling about on these blankets, pulling at the buttons and yarn and fingering the outlines of the animals, thereby amusing themselves and keeping cleaner than if allowed to crawl all over the floor.

(Mrs.) M. C. K.

⁂

Care of Pets

Michigan

Dear Friends:

In a certain family were two small sons who had numerous pets. The mother of these boys had explained how necessary it is for pets to have plenty of fresh water, both for drinking and bathing purposes. But as the boys continued to neglect supplying this need the mother decided to try the following method of breaking this serious fault.

She lettered a cardboard with these words: Don't drink unless you have filled the pets' basins with fresh water.

Needless to say that after a few such forfeitures there was no further neglect of the pets.

Let it here be emphasized that children should not be allowed to keep pets if they neglect feeding and watering them regularly.

(Mrs.) M. T. K.

⁂

Smile Replaces Cry

Long Island

Dear Parent Friends:

Thank you for your good letters, especially for some recent ones concerning the very new children.

Our daughter is now eight months old. She learned early to smile instead of cry for what she wanted. Recently she began fussing when her mouth was wiped after eating. Now I put a corner of her bib in her right hand and let her wipe her mouth. Of course, I guide her hand, but she thinks it an amusing game and laughs heartily.

When she began eating porridge she was not interested in it. At the first turning away I took her hands in mine and swinging her little arms sang Stevenson's "O how would you like to go up in a swing" to her. Immediately she smiles and always when I had finished she came back to her porridge without protest. The tune was my own and any other would do as well. I have used this method successfully at other times when there was about to be a conflict of wills.

I am so grateful for any simple means of happily accomplishing the needful things. (Mrs.) H. S. P.

Word Study III

Our Living Language Series—47

By ISABEL DAVIES McCLOUD

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Contemporary—accent *tem*, short *e*; pronounce *a* of *ary* like *a* in *senate*; be sure you do not make the final syllable "airy"!

Synonyms: *Contemporaneous, coeval, synchronous, simultaneous* (long *i*, accent *ta*, long *a*), *coincident*, agree in the idea of existing, living, or occurring at the same time. *Contemporary* is applied most frequently to persons; as, "Shakespeare was *contemporary* with Cervantes (or was a *contemporary* of Cervantes)," *contemporaneous* is most frequently applied to events; as, the reign of Louis XIV was *contemporaneous* with the English commonwealth; *coeval* usually implies *contemporaneousness* for a long period of time; *synchronous* implies an exact correspondence between the periods of time (usually brief) involved; (*syn*, same, *chron* from Greek *time, ous*, adjective ending); *simultaneous*, most frequently, denotes agreement at a definite point of time; as, two pendulums so adjusted that their movements are *synchronous;* the two shots were *simultaneous; coincident* applies to events which are regarded as falling or happening (sometimes in a similar or notable manner) at the same time.

Errant is properly from the same Latin word that gives us our word *itinerant, itinerary;* but there is some confusion as to its association with *err*. Associate the two (*err, errant*) for spelling only.

Those Little Amenities

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

It is amazing in this day of labor and time saving devices how many adults fail to realize the many ways in which the telephone may save their time and energy.

"It was thoughtful of you to telephone and make an appointment to see me," said the dean of girls in a city high school, to her caller. "I wish more mothers would realize that by telephoning first they may make our interviews much pleasanter and more satisfactory. Often they come to see me just when I am busiest and cannot give them the attention they need, or else they have to wait an hour or more until I am at liberty."

The adolescent boy and girl may be taught the courteous and efficient use of the telephone in making appointments, asking for information, finding lost articles, in doing reference and research work, and in making quick and valuable contacts in business and social life. Hours of time may be conserved for more interesting work or recreation if one starts any new plan or makes needed arrangements with other people by first using the telephone judiciously and widely.

Even when the children are very young they will enjoy learning the proper way to write a thank-you note to a friend, or the best reply to make to an invitation. As the child grows older the wise parent will use or invent occasions to let the boy or girl write several kinds of business letters, answer advertisements, send a request for information, get in touch with someone in a foreign country, put a notice in a newspaper, and send a concise and coherent telegram. Above all should be stressed the art and importance of writing an interesting letter, and the pleasure to be gained in keeping in touch with others by friendly correspondence.

Correct View of Life Put First

Training of Abilities Second

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

HOLDING a job depends more on a correct view of life than on vocational ability. That is the conclusion drawn by William Jowett Riley, head of the vocational guidance and placement department of the Boston Y. M. C. A., from 20 years' study of his field.

Recent studies of causes for discharge of factory workers, he says, showed that in 66 per cent of 4200 cases, dropping of employees was due not to lack of skill, but to misbehavior resulting from wrong philosophies of life held by them. This is true of 90 per cent of the clerical workers who lose their jobs, according to Mr. Riley. He goes on to state:

"Gaining of skills and knowledge adequate for right living is not the difficult task. The hard part is developing the attitudes we should assume when carrying out these various functions in company with others."

A Guidance Plan

Following is a "life guidance plan" which Mr. Riley has prepared and which he uses in advising young men because of his firm opinion that a wholesome philosophy of life is more valuable than technical proficiency:

1. Acquiring of a life philosophy based on the individual's conception of himself as capable of purposive choice and of functioning in a changing civilization. ("Do good, as Jesus did, rather than merely be good.")

2. Clearing away of static misconceptions, which govern the actions of individuals in such a way that proper growth does not take place. ("The idea that one is born lazy, or energetic, a failure or a success, is a misconception.")

3. Retention of acceptable traditions. ("There is grave necessity for a retention of customs and beliefs that have stood the test of social usage.")

4. Clearing away of unacceptable traditions. ("Such unacceptable traditions have to do with sex, health, religion, citizenship, and so forth. They will not stand up under investigation in the light of increased knowledge, scientific research and discovery.")

5. Obtaining knowledge of adequate skills, technical knowledge, social understanding and requisite attitudes concerning each life activity. ("Adequate growth depends not merely upon skillful functioning, but upon functioning on a top level of ability, and likewise reaches its greatest development when such activity is carried on with a full knowledge of the social implication of the skills in question.")

6. Opportunity for purposive self-expression socially in the various activities of life. ("Not only is it necessary to acquire a worth-while life philosophy, but it is essential that opportunity be given for adequate social growth, an opportunity for individual and group expression in the various activities carried on by individuals and groups.")

Looking for Basic Ideas

Mr. Riley has found that "young men are decidedly interested in a search for basic ideas." On this account and for the reason that he advocates the Greek slogan, "Know thyself," as the greatest of ideals, the vocational counselor often tells the young men who come to see him of his personal experience in developing his own guiding principles.

He does not seek to foist his beliefs on others, but declares, "Each must develop his own philosophy, which can be modified from that of another."

In beginning to build his philosophy, this Y. M. C. A. man says, he sought a common factor of all life and found it all gives evidence of growth. After he had determined that he was a growing personality, Mr. Riley avers, "The idea that I had been born this way or that way was no longer tenable. I was not born lazy, nor was I born selfish. I was not born good or evil. These were but ways of growth, or, rather, modes of functioning.

"A further thought urged itself forward, namely, that growth could take place only as changes took place or were brought about consciously. And further still, the opposite was true, that as changes were made consciously or unconsciously for the better or the worse, consequent growth for the better or the worse took place. My conclusion was, therefore, that not only was I a growing personality, but that I was, by virtue of that attribute, a changing personality.

"That I could change from what I had formerly thought I was, was an idea that brought with it great relief. And the further thought that I myself was not merely a passive recipient of changes but an active bringer about of changes was, at first, almost overwhelming. If I could bring about changes in myself and in all the elements of my environment, my whole world took on a new significance.

Twofold Problem

"The problem then seemed to be twofold: first, to take certain steps that I might learn the needed skills, techniques and social understandings that would enable me to bring about needed changes in myself, and, second, to direct my energies so that I might bring about needed changes in those institutions which had been set up to meet not alone my individual needs but the needs of collective individuals organized into society.

"The attributes so far dealt with defined me as a growing, changing, doing, choosing personality; then the truth was forced upon me that my growth would take place in the direction of the things I chose to do, and my character would be made up of my acts of choice.

"I reasoned that I was equipped to live creatively and I could follow in the footsteps of my Maker, if, taking things as I found them and exercising my prerogatives, I changed them for the better."

In addition to being afforded the opportunity of learning this pragmatic philosophy the young men seeking vocational light are given tests to aid them in determining their aptitudes. There are visits to industries, consultations with successful men in various occupations and lectures by leaders in business, industry and the professions.

Many Charts at Hand

Charts in Mr. Riley's office show more than 20 Boston institutions where training may be obtained, and other pertinent facts. Mr. Riley holds the degrees of Master of Education and Bachelor of Arts from Harvard University. The tests are given by Herbert W. Saul, assistant, who holds the degrees of Bachelor of Business Administration, Bachelor of Science in Education and Master of Arts, in economics and sociology, from Boston University.

The results of each test are discussed by Mr. Riley with the man who takes it. The examinations deal with school capabilities, clerical aptitude, mechanical thinking ability, finger dexterity, facility in using small tools, occupational interests and personality traits.

From October to April two-week courses of counseling and lectures are offered by the department. These courses are in the nature of community projects, with more than 100 advisers volunteering their services. Announcement periods are contributed by radio stations of this vicinity. Prominent citizens are on a permanent advisory committee. The vocational guidance is open to men between the ages of 18 and 35. The charge is $1, but no man is barred if he cannot pay it.

Five hundred men took advantage of this privilege of practical aid last season. All were unemployed and some had taken college work.

The purpose of the project is to assist men through a better understanding of their assets and liabilities, educationally, vocationally and with reference to personality traits, to determine for themselves the work for which they are best fitted and to find more readily their job in that field. Many have found work. Formerly they had used wrong methods in seeking jobs or their morale had been lowered to such a point that they considered themselves inefficient, unwanted, unintelligent and failures. Those who came with their morale thus lowered either gained or regained an adequate sense of their own abilities.

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How to speak and Write Masterly English

Sherwin Cody

THOUSANDS of persons make little mistakes in their everyday English and don't know it. Sherwin Cody found that in a five-minute conversation, or in an average one-page letter, from five to fifty errors will appear. It is surprising how many experienced stenographers fail in spelling such common words as "business," "abbreviate," etc. It is astonishing how many business men say "between you and I" instead of "between you and me," and use "who" for "whom," and mispronounce the simplest words; how few know whether to use one or two "c's" or "m's" or "r's" or when to use commas in order to make their meaning absolutely clear.

A Remarkable Invention

Mr. Cody has specialized in English for the past twenty years. But, instead of going along in the old way, he has applied scientific principles to teaching the correct use of our language. He made thousands of tests of his various devices before inventing his present method. In all his tests he found that the trouble with old methods is that points learned do not stick to the mind. In school you were asked to remember rules and if you forgot the rules you never could tell what was right and what was wrong. For years Mr. Cody has studied the problem of creating instinctive habits of using good English. As a result of his experience he evolved his wonderful new

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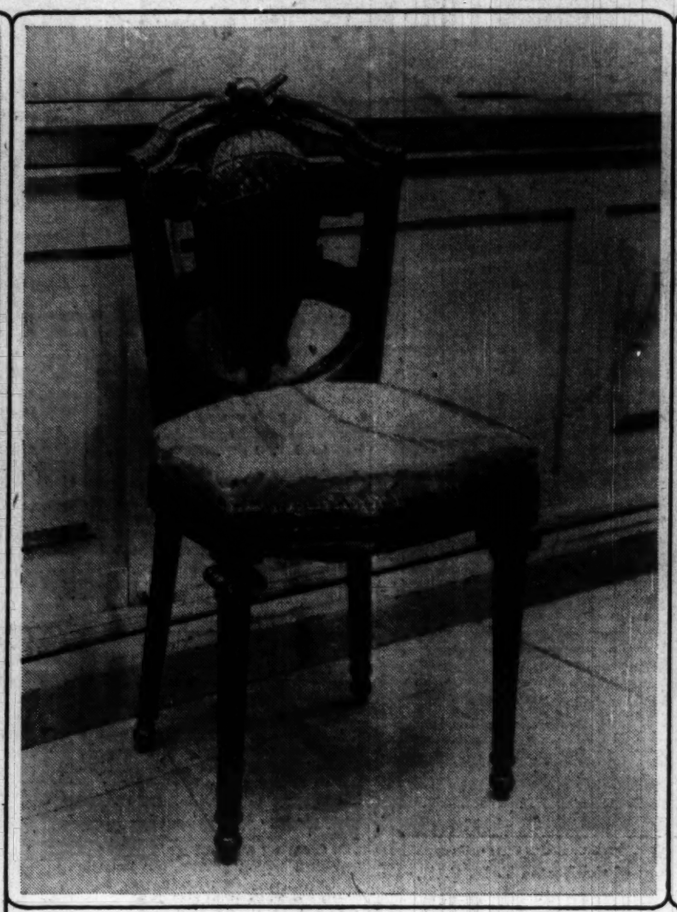

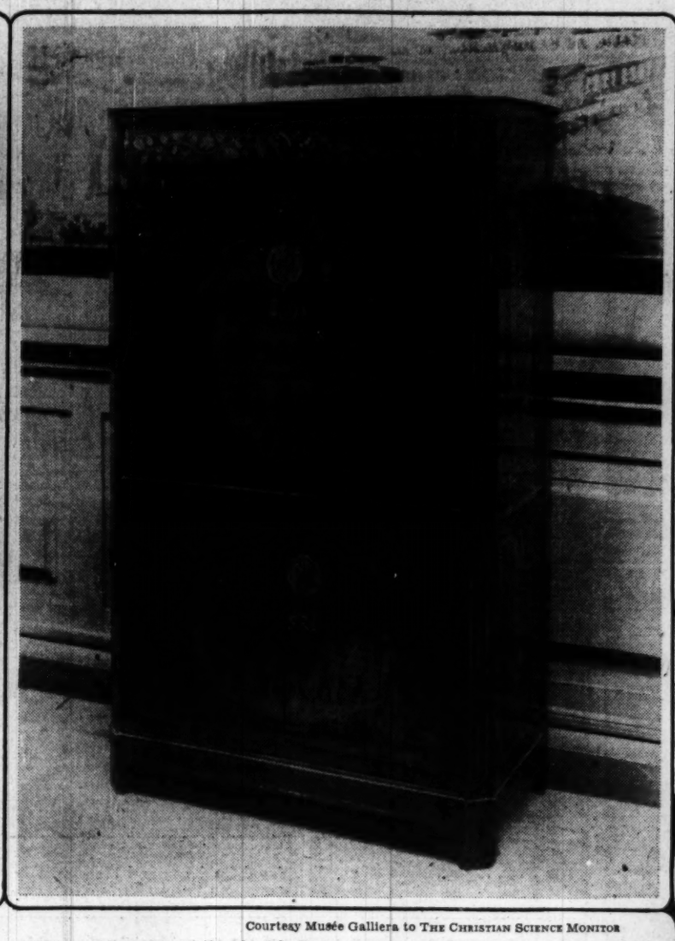

Courtesy Musée Galliera to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The appearance of balloons as details of the decorations of such diverse objects as waistcoats and plates, chairs and fans, cabinets and men's gloves, must point to extraordinary enthusiasm for this lighter-than-air device. All these things and many others were shown at the recent Paris exposition in honor of the 150th anniversary of the first balloon ascent, in 1783. Those unprecedented feats so excited the admiration of the French people that using the balloon as an ornament on all sorts of things became the fashion. Some of the results are depicted here.

Touring For the Arts' Sake

A French Decorative Fad of the 1780s

By CARL GREENLEAF BEEDE

Paris

IN THESE days when travel by air has become commonplace, and regular schedules for passengers and goods are operated throughout Europe and America, it is hardly possible for us to appreciate the enthusiasm aroused by the first successful balloon ascensions in 1783. Evidence of how strongly this achievement caught popular fancy is revealed by the exhibition held for the past two months at Musée Galliera here, commemorating the 150th anniversary of the "Conquest of the Air," as the demonstrations which now seem to us so modest were then exuberantly described.

In this gallery some 300 relevant items are shown, including documents bearing on the activities of several inventors, engraving of various ascensions which took place in this momentous year in France, as well as caricatures of the ascents and pictures of strange self-propelled devices which were inspired by the success of the most important actors in this drama—Montgolfier brothers and the scientist, Charles.

Most attractive to those who are interested chiefly in applied arts, are the large number of objects of various sorts in which the balloon motif is conspicuous. If some of us think that Americans today are the first people to be hasty and extravagant in capitalizing current episodes for commercial profits, they would learn otherwise by seeing what use French artists and artisans made of this discovery, 150 years ago.

In the absence of illustrated periodicals it might be expected that many cheap engravings would promptly appear, to meet the popular demand for current news. And so they did, as well as some that were of a considerable artistic merit. We would not expect, however, to find such an incongruous object as the balloon introduced as a decorative detail on fine cabinet work, pottery, silverware, lighting fixtures, fans, jewelry, wall paper, even on men's gloves and embroidered satin waistcoats. Just how long this particular fad continued is not clear, but it must have been a lively one while it lasted. Otherwise it would not have found expression on such a wide variety of objects.

Events Which Started the Fashion

The year 1783 was indeed a memorable one in aerostatics. Since France led the world in the applications of this discovery, one might think that after all there was good basis for the attention decorators gave the subject. In June of that year the brothers Joseph and Ettienne Montgolfier sent into the air cloth bags filled with smoke and gases from burning straw, for it was not known then that hot air alone was the lifting agent. In August, Charles was still more successful with bags of hydrogen gas. The next month Montgolfier made a spectacular demonstration at Versailles before the King, Queen and court, sending up a 90-foot bag with a sheep, a cock, and a duck as passengers in a suspended basket. After eight minutes they landed two miles away.

In October several ascents were made by de Rozier in a balloon held down by a rope. In this he remained aloft by keeping a fire burning in a brazier below the opening at the lower end of the bag. A few weeks later the same man with another passenger were the first to go up in a free balloon, rising to about 500 feet and landing 20-odd miles away. In the last month of this momentous year MM. Charles and Robert in a hydrogen gas balloon stayed aloft for two hours and came to earth 27 miles from their starting point.

This record of seven months of a single year might well have stirred the imagination and elated the patriotic pride of all France. It must have seemed then that their people had in very truth accomplished the "Conquest of the Air," which from remote ages had been one of man's dreams and highest material aspirations.

A Wall Paper Exhibit, Also

Associated with this "Conquest of the Air" exposition, the same galleries hold a retrospective showing of printed wall papers, nearly all made between 1775 and 1800. As has already been mentioned, some of these introduced the balloon as part of the design. Most of them, although of the Louis XVI era, have many of those classical elements which have become familiar to us as dominating later the decorations of Napoleon's imperial years.

Some of the panels such as are shown on this page seem to us to be almost unaccountable conceptions. They are often wholly without unity, but have spaces filled with conventional figures and patterns—architectural, floral, mythological and animal—assembled in positions which have no possible natural relation to one another. Heavy urns filled with flowers float in space; peacocks spread their tails as they perch on bars projecting from a medallion; deer in the sky drink from a fountain filled from a spouting vase; a Grecian temple is thrown in for good measure, apparently because it was the one thing at hand that would take up the remaining space.

The colors on such printed wall paper may be delightfully soft and the execution of the delicate scrolls, vines and swags which embellish the spaces between the panel sections may be executed with a light and skillful touch. So the decorative effect of the whole is often so pleasing that the absurdity of the groupings is overlooked. Such are the wall coverings which are known as Pompeian panels.

Far more attractive to us are the patterns which follow nature a little more closely, with flowers and vines as their motifs. There are many of these, in which Roman originals have had no part, nor yet the romance which marks so much of Watteau's work and Fragonard's.

Balloonist and Paper Printer Collaborators

Perhaps the best known eighteenth century manufacturer of printed wall paper was J. B. Revéillon, whose establishment was on the outskirts of Paris. He was a man of considerable wealth and shared with Montgolfier the expenses of his experiment with balloons. It was from the gardens of Revéillon's factory that the trials of the big hot air bag were made a few days before the spectacular appearance at Versailles. So there is a connection, although indirect, between this observance of the "Conquest of the Air" and the retrospective view of the printed wall papers of France, which is being held currently in the same building.

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Precious Works of Art Shown At the Royal Academy

By COLLECTOR

London

A GALAXY of priceless antiques, in addition to a wonderful assembly of pictures, will greet the visitor to the two-months Exhibition of British Art which opens at the Royal Academy on Saturday, Jan. 6.

It is safe to say that the richest collector in the world, in a lifetime's quest, could never hope to acquire even a small fraction of the treasures on view. And all for 18d. admission, except Fridays, when it costs half-a-crown. It will be easily the most important antiques exhibition of the year.

Goldsmiths' and silversmiths' work from the Middle Ages right down to old Georgian times; manuscripts, sculpture, carved wood, alabasters and ivories; armour, tiles, leather, jewels, embroideries, tapestries and furniture, will all be represented.

Cathedrals and churches, museums, colleges, City companies and famous private collectors, seem to have vied with one another in granting the loan of their choicest treasures.

Rare Old Silver Is Conspicuous

The most interesting section of all, I predict, if the pictures are excepted, will be that of ancient silver, a positively dazzling display of which has been arranged. At the time of writing, I understand that legal and other difficulties have arisen over the loan of the King Alfred Jewel from the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford, although the academy authorities are still making determined efforts to borrow it. A similar statement, by the way, applies to a few other much-desired treasures.

Even though both of these wonders are finally withheld, however, visitors may be assured of ample compensation in the form of other masterpieces known, if only by repute, to collectors all over the world. Here for example are a few items selected from the long list of historic ancient silver and gold articles promised, and the names of the lenders.

Some of the Objects and Lenders

Any one of the items would, I might add, cause a veritable sensation in the salesroom if ever put up for auction:

Dolgelly chalice and paten (National Museum of Wales), fifteenth century chalice and paten (Nettlecombe Church, Somerset), William of Wykeham's miter case and jewels, and tall salt cellar, silver-gilt, (c.1490) (New College, Oxford), Oriel mazer-bowl (Oriel College, Oxford), foundress' cup—one of the earliest English cups in existence (Pembroke College, Cambridge), Dr. Pierpont Morgan's cup and cover (Christ's College, Cambridge), Bishop Fox's crozier and rose-water dish (Corpus Christi College, Oxford), Elizabethan ewer (Goldsmiths' Company), fourteenth century wassail horn (Viscount Lee of Fareham), the Richmond cup (Armourers' Company), Leigh cup (Mercers' Company), Knole garniture, (covered vase and beakers) (Lord Sackville), Paul Lamerie toilet service, 1724-5 (MM. Gaspard and Henry L. Farrer), Pilgrim bottle (Duke of Portland), silver parcel-gilt pax (New College, Oxford), cocoanut cup (Viscount Lee of Fareham), the Rodney cup (Lord Swaythling).

One of the latest loans promised is a series of early English silver spoons dating from the year 1400 to late Stuart times and including the famous Apostle, Maidenhead and Lion Sejant types.

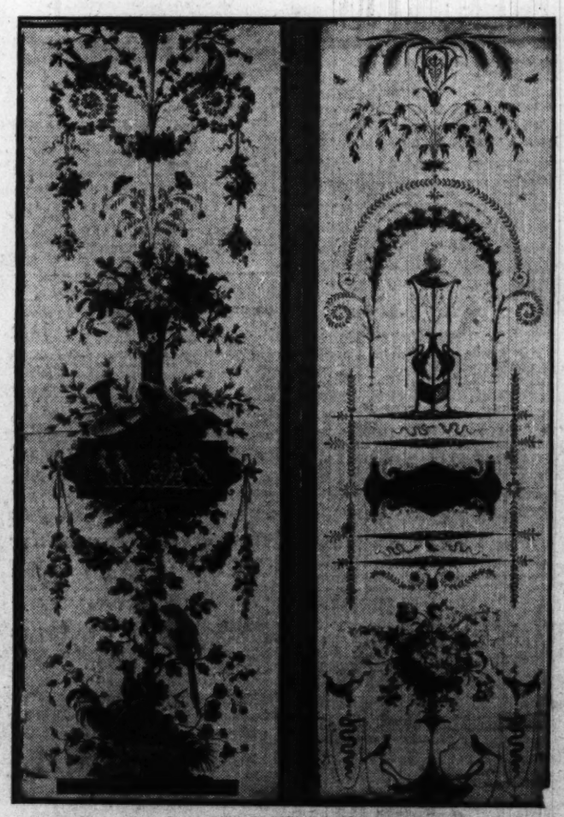
There will be a diversity of objects, however, calculated to please almost every collector's taste. The Metropolitan Museum of New York, for example, has promised the Cumberland armour; Lord Brownlow, a selection of English keys; the Guildhall Art Gallery, medieval lead pilgrims' signs and the wonderful hoard of jewelry found in Cheapside, City.

Also, Important Cabinetwork

In the furniture section, the Duke of Rutland and Lord Cobham are lending precious Mortlake tapestries; the Duchess of Roxburghe, a settee in Soho tapestry, Lord Sackville is lending a chair and stool from the historic Venetian Ambassador's Room at Knole; Little Dunmow Church in Essex, a thirteenth-century chair; the Marquess of Cholmondeley, a William Kent chair.

In the sculpture section, the Royal Society has promised a Roubiliac bust of Newton; the Countess of Ilchester, Joseph Nollekens' Charles James Fox—but the glittering list could be continued for several columns.

The exhibition will be continued through February at least and will be open from 9:30 a. m. to 7 p. m. and on Tuesdays and Thursdays—a great boon this—up to 10 p. m. I understand that the total exhibits are formally valued at £2,500,000.



Courtesy Musée Galliera to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

French wall paper of the late 1780's was printed with great skill and precision, using several colors. The more costly sorts were done in such panels as these, each design reaching from floor to ceiling. The name "Cock and Parrot" is given the one at the left; "Pompeian Panel" to the other.

Chintz Patterns On China

Special from Monitor Bureau

Chicago

CHINTZ is here in all of its glory. We have seen it used for drapes and slip covers, for bedspreads and wardrobe decorations. Now we find it creeping into the china and enamelware. Not the cloth but the pattern.

Dishes with an all-over design taken from a chintz pattern are very much of a departure from the usual white plates and saucers with perhaps a few little flowers here and there. The new "chintz dishes" are very colorful on a white tablecloth. One set has a pattern of lilacs and forget-me-nots covering the entire surface of the plates, cups, saucers and other pieces. Another has dainty rosebuds mixed with wisteria in an all-over pattern such as might be seen in the chintz draperies of colonial days.

English porcelain sets have the chintz pattern just in the center of the plate, surrounded by an ivory white border. Some American porcelain has what is called a "Paisley" center which is really the same idea employing a quaint pattern simulating the Paisley shawl design.

Enameled furniture for children's rooms has also gone the "chintz" way. Instead of the little figures of kittens and dogs and birds a whole chintz pattern is spread over the panels of the head and foot of the small bed—dashing plaids, and dainty flowered patterns. These, of course, are glazed over so that the color is quite permanent.

The pattern of cloth transferred to these hard surfaces in dishes and enameled metal remind one of the way in which Easter eggs were colored in grandmother's day. Tying an egg up firmly in a piece of cloth and boiling it until the pattern made its imprint on the shell may still be remembered by some readers.

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Just Around the Corner

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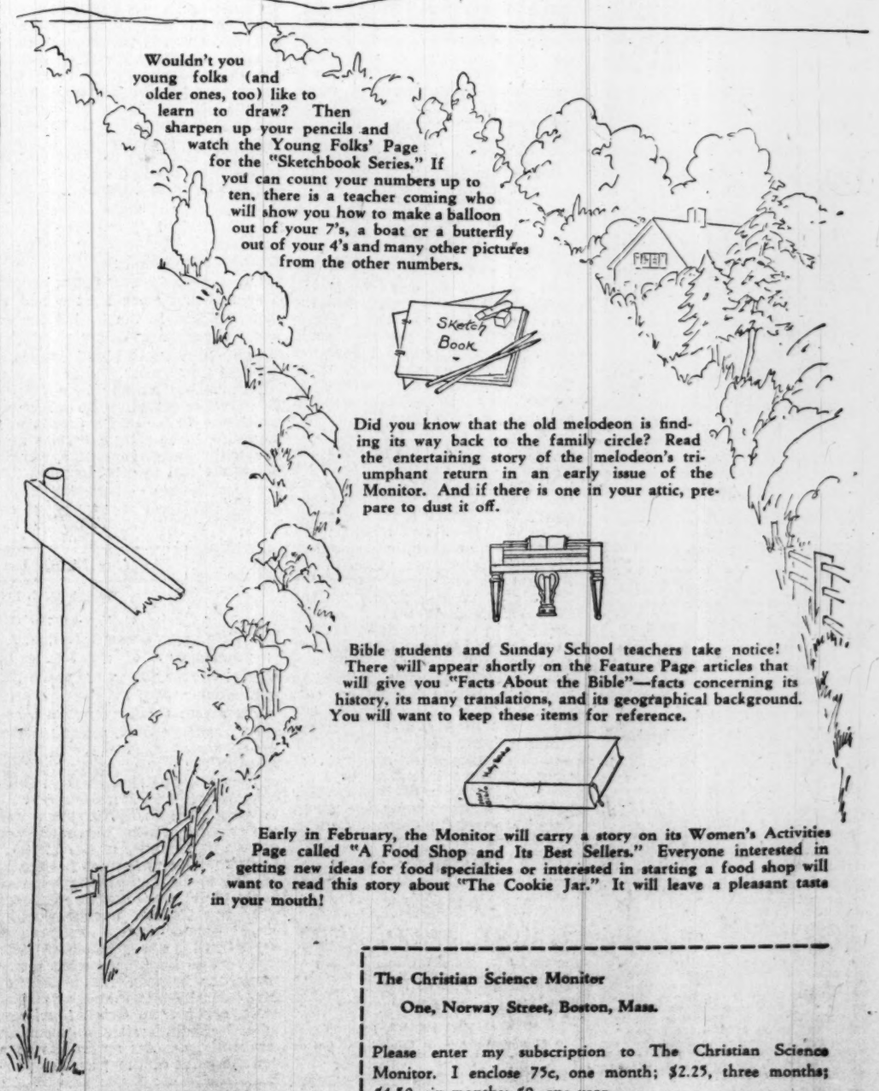
Wouldn't you young folks (and older ones, too) like to learn to draw? Then sharpen up your pencils and watch the Young Folks' Page for the "Sketchbook Series." If you can count your numbers up to ten, there is a teacher coming who will show you how to make a balloon out of your 7's, a boat or a butterfly out of your 4's and many other pictures from the other numbers.
Sketch Book
Did you know that the old melodeon is finding its way back to the family circle? Read the entertaining story of the melodeon's triumphant return in an early issue of the Monitor. And if there is one in your attic, prepare to dust it off.
Bible students and Sunday School teachers take notice! There will appear shortly on the Feature Page articles that will give you "Facts About the Bible"—facts concerning its history, its many translations, and its geographical background. You will want to keep these items for reference.
Early in February, the Monitor will carry a story on its Women's Activities Page called "A Food Shop and Its Best Sellers." Everyone interested in getting new ideas for food specialties or interested in starting a food shop will want to read this story about "The Cookie Jar." It will leave a pleasant taste in your mouth!

And now at the end of the lane comes a signpost. Sign this coupon now and let it bring you the good things "Just Around the Corner."

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The Home Forum

The Notebooks of Nicholas Pumble

"IT IS a relief to find a man who does not dovetail into the current civilization," wrote Nicholas. "He is like a house set back from the street. You suddenly realize that all houses need not continue on forever in an identical bleakness. You pass on refreshed, reassured that originality and spontaneity have not left the earth. Milton Skyly always leaves me with an expanded perspective of this sort. I wish I saw more of him, yet he would not be Milton if I did."

Who was Milton Skyly, I asked myself? In Nicholas's fragmentary census of Evergreen, I had not come across that name. Then, while looking back through an earlier Notebook, I located him.

"March 14th. Milton Skyly passed through Evergreen today on his way North. The true pioneer, Milton. Speech with him leaves me restless for days. I can hardly forgive myself for my comforts and my closed orbit after a glimpse down his vistas. Not that I covet his concerns, but I envy him his unfetteredness. His only ties are spiritual. He seems able to slip his material anchor at the first fair wind and be off upon his quest. He has not tacked around any responsibilities, however. His fine up-standing boys are proof of that. The mining town he founded is another proof. He is no more a tramp than Daniel Boone. Men of weight in his profession consult him and take his advice. And then, like a breeze that has sown the seeds it carried, he has slipped through their fingers, free again.

"Milton must have been born with a compass in his mouth. His first cry as a baby was undoubtedly for more elbow-room. He can count a new frontier for every finger. Even today, at sixty, with several homes offered him by his children, Milton sniffs the wind like a tethered wolf, for news of the wilds. If he hears the rumor of some new gold-strike, he breaks all chains and is off. The city is to him what a vacuum is to nature, except that the figure is reversed; while nature is rushing into the one, Milton is rushing out of the other. Rushes is, perhaps, the wrong word. When one inquires for him, he is simply not there. He has vanished, completely but without noise.

"Privations and severities have nourished Milton when they would have vanquished men of other mettle. The burdens endured seem to have given his figure a nobler bearing. His alertness for the just-beyond is unlessened, but it is subtler now, not so tightly bound to the present. He listens, as if there were strange voices on the passing wind and he must not miss their purport. Someone should turn the tables and mine him, explore his veins of accumulated wisdom, and bring his riches to the surface. They would find much free gold, as the term is. He has promised to visit me in the Fall. I shall lay in some dynamite and a new notebook."

A page farther on I found some verses, untitled, but obviously written about some such pioneer or prospector as Milton Skyly:

"He builds a cabin and forsakes it soon,
Finding new traces of the snare he feared—
Walls, and a door tight-latched against the moon.
Better far waters by her brightness speared!

"He brushes from him comfort's tugging hands,
Knowing their soft sweet cunning to his cost;
His way is on, and well he understands
Whose home is in his heart cannot be lost.

"Wiser than we, he travels to embrace
Those ends that men must always seek at last;
There is a high serenity in his face
Because with him the worst is met and passed."

"Dec. 15th. Warm as Irish stew today, with hashy clouds, and gravy-running roads. My tendency at first is to grumble at these rebel days that try to overthrow the government of winter by tossing at us a few futile bombs of spring. They work so much fruitless desolation. Only yesterday, as I loitered along the ravine leading into the forest from my pasture, I saw how winter had turned it into the most exquisite plaisance imaginable. The ivory birches were plumed into ostrich fans by a hoar frost. The sky was the color of a dove's breast. No air fell into that gulf. The tall slim conifers shaped a prospect ahead in alabaster, a corridor of azure-shadowed white, unreally beautiful. I wonder why utmost beauty seems unreal to me. Because it is rare and I have not made a habit of it? Let it stay rare, then. Well, unreal it was, and the hour was time no longer but a pedestal of eternity. Atalanta had succumbed to the golden apples of beauty and stood poised for me. And then, instead of making her acquaintance, I had to remember that the post-office wicket must be open in forty minutes.

"So I turned back, but could not resist taking the longer trail over the shoulder of Clouds' Cobble. Every flake lay where it had fallen. The way climbed through cherry-white forests of frosted birch. By now the sky was mottling, softening. From the spur of rock I could see the sun training its spotlight through the vapor upon the farms and pond. The still air was electric with that inner activity it seems sometime to have. As I walked, I harvested notions and ideas as regularly as if they had been sown for me by the rod measure.

"That was yesterday and now this thaw! The birches have dropped their fans, and the cherry-white forest has shed its blossoms. The snow is honeycombed with the rebels' shot. And yet their invasion has been attended by a new and subtler loveliness. The sky is clearing, as the day closes, except for one continuous mountain range of glacier blue across the West. It is a sort of dream Sierra, a rampart of lapis lazuli sheltering the rash comers from the South. I know their adventure is coming to a close. The first stars are signalling. The North is massing his winds. By tomorrow the rampart will have been blown to bits, a few inches of new snow will cover up this battleground, and most people will have forgotten the late rebellion. But not I, nor the first snow."

"Dec. 16th. How wild the city people think we up-staters are! It amuses me when it is really the city that is wild, with those elevator boys shut up in cages all day long, and the pedestrians leaping across the streets in the selfsame manner of our rabbits darting across a hawk-infested open. Once in the hunting season a doe dashed by me, easily escaping from young Sorley's hounds, and in her eyes was nothing like the terror I have seen in the eyes of an elderly lady pursued by a motor-truck. No, no! For safety and peace, my dear city-dwellers, come to the wilds.

"I am not so foolish as to say that Evergreen overflows with all the virtues while New York City knows them not. But I believe that men of average gifts would find it easier to be simple and independent and at peace with God and man here than in the metropolis. Men refuse to realize it, but it is the exertion required to live sensibly, simply, that is beyond them; they achieve nearly everything else. The great American success story has not been written yet. Its title will be 'From Palace to Log Cabin.' When people learn a sensible economy, value will be measured by its low cost instead of the high, and the really proud woman will tantalize her friend by exclaiming: 'But, my dear, I got this for nothing!' She will be referring, of course, to one of those rare things which can still be had for nothing—the exquisiteness of nature, the joy of friendship, the safety of wisdom, beauty in every guise."

"Oct. 12th. I am glad that the legislators have discovered Columbus. He gave me a day of glory in the woods."

"The children have gone on, but in the trail
I find some flowers they carelessly have dropped,
A few unfrosted violets, rare and pale;
For even one of them I should have stopped.

"What is a poem if not a lyric flower
A wandering singer looses from his hand
Because his thoughts are on another hour,
On some far joy we hardly understand?"

T. MORRIS LONGSTRETH.

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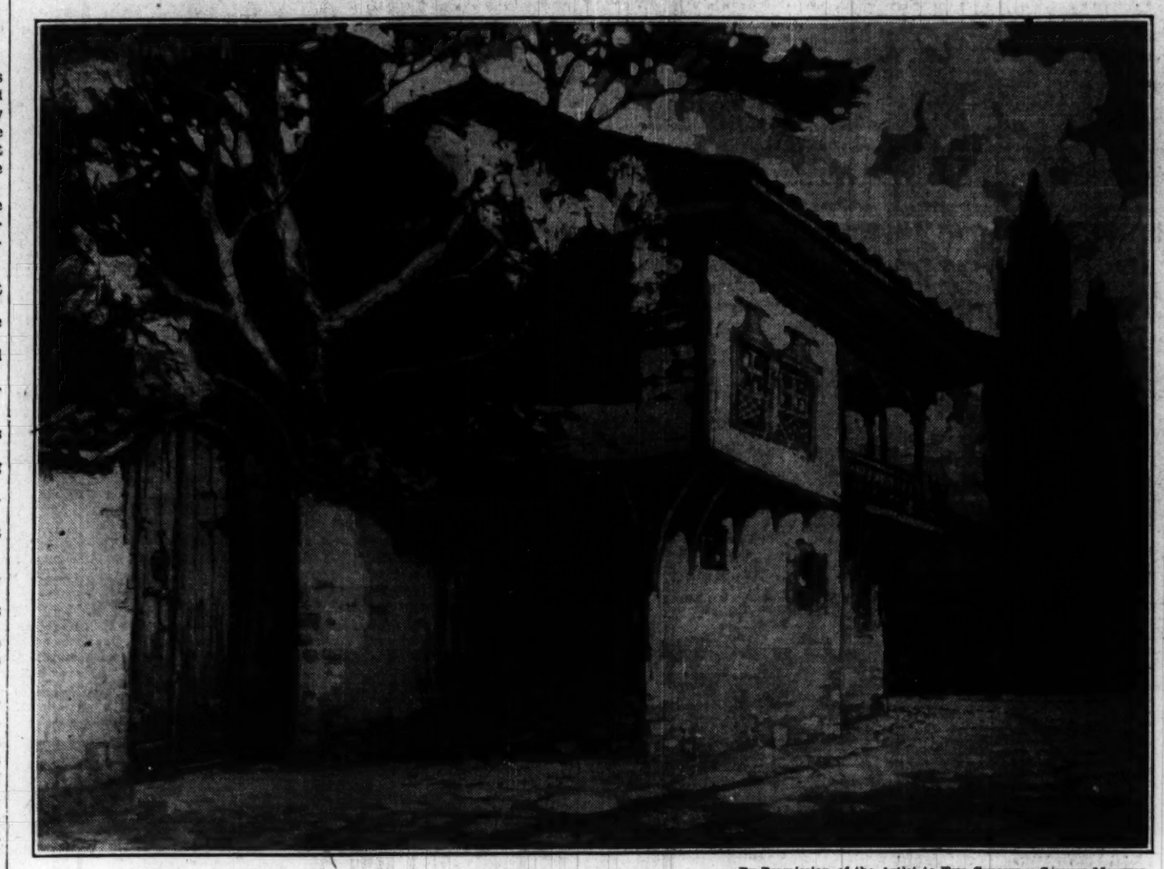

By Permission of the Artist to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Old Bulgarian House in Esdy Djumaia: From a Color Print by Peter P. Morozoff

Ellis Park

Little park that I pass through,
I carry off a piece of you
Every morning hurrying down
To my work-day in the town;
Carry you for country there
To make the city ways more fair.
I take your trees,
And your breeze,
Your greenness,
Your cleanness,
Some of your shade, some of your sky,
Some of your calm as I go by;
Your flowers to trim
The pavements grim;
Your space for room in the jostled street,
And grass for carpet to my feet;
Your fountains take and sweet bird calls
To sing me from my office walls.
All that I can see
I carry off with me.
But you never miss my theft,
So much treasure you have left.
As I find you, fresh at morning,
So I find you home returning—
Nothing lacking from your grace
All your riches wait in place
For me to borrow
On the morrow.

Do you hear this praise of you,
Little park that I pass through?

—HELEN HOYT, *in Poetry.*

LOOKING at Mr. Morozoff's color print of this old house in the town of Esdy Djumaia, Bulgaria, one finds it difficult to agree with the philosophic Bacon's statement that "houses are meant to live in, not to look at." However pleasant it might be to have this picturesque building as a domicile, one feels it would be depriving many of enjoyment were they to be denied at least a passing glance. To the left one sees an arched doorway, sheltering beneath the branches of an almond tree with its fairylike blossoms. The contrast of warm, bright tones is not lacking to balance the subdued tints of cool gray and misty blue, shown in sky and distant cypresses. The shadows, thrown by tiled eaves and strongly timbered door, are blue also, in contradistinction to the warm burnt sienna of window and door and the rose red of roof tiles. There is a satisfying warmth again in the purplish shadows thrown upon the wall.

The old house has a quiet simplicity, a dignity that holds nothing of grandeur or ambition. How well Mr. Morozoff knows and understands his country, at once wild, and at the same time domestic and brotherly. No artist who is a native of Bulgaria could fail to recognize this print's intuitive charm.

By Air to Malta

A sparkling spring morning dawns in early May, with blue sky above and a shimmering river below: the tang of sea in the air, the freshness of dawn in the heart.

An early start along the acacia-shaded road, twenty miles of straight Roman road, with a surface smooth as wax, and the coast is reached. Italian business men, three young Frenchmen, customs officials and a woman occupied the coach, which quickly covered the length of white road; then turned into the barbed-wired enclosure of the "Navigazione aerea, S. A.," at Ostia, airport of the city of Rome, where a fleet of white-winged seaplanes rested on the calm waters of the Tiber. After certain preliminaries the passengers made their way to a plane whose twin-propellers were making a miniature gale in the soft morning air. Down went the suitcases into the cockpit, down the little iron stairway went the six men and the woman, the hatchway was pulled to and the adventure begun.

We are off! gliding along the water. Then, gathering speed and momentum, the water smartly hitting the body of the plane as we move rapidly forward with the velocity of a speedboat, we rise, poised, it seems, in space with the water receding, the noise of the propellers silencing all comment.

The first moment in the air is a thrill not soon to be forgotten. Then add the changing beauties of sea and sky. Note the blue on the underside of the wing, taking its tone from the prevailing color harmony. We have already left the Tiber for the Mediterranean, going south over promontory and bay, tracing, as with a pencil, the coast of Italy, till we pass the Isle of Capri, and see Vesuvius wreathed in smoke on the farther side of the bay. With a downward inclination, a sudden slanting turn, we light on the water with a succession of bumps. The engine stops and we come to rest. The stillness is surprising. We hear the water lapping round us, little boats are busy with ropes; and, like an imprisoned dragonfly, we float. We have arrived in the Bay of Naples.

We scramble out, up the perpendicular ladder and down another into a small boat, and land for a brief half hour. Half an hour's stroll in sweet morning air and we reëmbark, knowing it will be three hours before our next landing. The long strips of cultivated land, with white bullocks like mice, now seem miles below. The sea is more intensely blue except where it laps the coast, and there it is emerald edged with foam. Stromboli, grim and smoky, lies in our path and now the Straits of Messina are beneath us: so is distance out-distanced. Here is Sicily, graced by snow-crowned Mount Etna; and now, with a swallow's eye, we see the horseshoe formation of the ancient Greek theater and the little white town of Syracuse.

Down once more, and with our usual rapidity we come to rest in the clear waters of the quiet harbor. The sun has power as we walk over the rough ground to the little shuttered house where we are to lunch. All is cool within; two sturdy tables are simply and cleanly set. We are amazingly hungry, after so many hours, so much change of scene since breakfast in Rome; but our bronzed Sicilian host is ready and places before each seasoned macaroni exquisitely prepared. Course follows course ending with oranges, plucked, with their leaves, fresh from the trees, and sunshine flavored.

But no time for lingering is allowed. We reëmbark for the last hour's flight. Over this last stretch of water we can see no land; we fly on into the haze of a still hot day, blue above and below, the propellers insistent in their noisy activity. One scans the farthest line of vision for the island of our destination, but still nothing but blue haze. Then gradually far below, tiny and gray, one begins to distinguish ships and more ships, near what must be the Grand Harbor of the medieval city of Valletta. But the Grand Harbor is not our bourne. We fly to the south side of this little island, where there is a natural harbor, Marsa Scirocco by name, in a bay with a spit of land sheltering the quiet water. Over this spit we dip, so low that one passenger says in her heart, "Don't spoil it all; we have come so well and the goal is near!" Needless moment of anxiety; we are down. A few people are on the tiny quay, bright-colored native boats are scattered round the harbor; beyond, a dusty road and houses of soft cream stone. Up the little iron stair for the last time and into the *chaisa* or row-boat, we are soon ashore with greetings in our ears and gratitude in our heart. We have arrived at Malta.

N. H. A.

International

In awe we watched three kindling peaks,
Beside Geneva's lake at dawn,—
All else loomed dim, enshadowed deep,
Save where the sunrise glow had gone.

Of those three summits one is France,
One the Swiss hold, one Italy.
Yet the advancing light did brook
No confine, bar, nor boundary.

Oh light of universal peace,
May those who strive to end war's night
Attain high noon. Lo! even now
The highest peaks reflect this light.

CLARA L. BAXTER.

Göttliche Regierung

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

BEIM sorgfältigen Betrachten der verschiedenen von den Menschen von Zeit zu Zeit eingesetzten politischen Regierungen zeigt es sich, daß keine völlig auf einer dauernden und standsicheren Grundlage aufgebaut war. Unter den Untertanen jeder Regierung hat es immer etliche gegeben, die sie ablehnten, sich ihr widersetzten und sie offen oder geheim zu stürzen trachteten, daher die zahlreichen Revolutionen, von denen die Geschichte berichtet.

Was ist der Grund? Sicher der, daß solche Regierungen nicht auf der göttlichen, sondern auf menschlicher Intelligenz beruhen und daher göttlicher Billigung und Befugnis entbehren. Sie sind also nicht unfehlbar, gerecht und wohltätig gegen alle Menschen und können es nie werden. Da sie überdies menschlichen Ursprungs sind, sind sie stets dem mehr oder weniger erfolgreichen Angriff der gesetzlosen Neigungen im menschlichen Wesen ausgesetzt. Der alte Anspruch auf das sogenannte „göttliche Recht der Könige" ist neuzeitlicherem Denken gewichen. Kann man aber wahrhaft sagen, daß das in Lincolns Worten: „Regierung des Volks durch das Volk und für das Volk" ausgesprochene Ideal in einer unfehlbaren Volksregierung schon völlig verwirklicht ist?

Die Christliche Wissenschaft fragt die Menschheit heute: Unter was für einem Begriff von Regierung sollen die Menschen eigentlich leben und arbeiten? Diese Frage richtete der Prophet auf dem Berg Karmel an das Volk Israel, als er sagte: „Wie lange hinket ihr auf beide Seiten? Ist der Herr Gott, so wandelt ihm nach; ist's aber Baal, so wandelt ihm nach." Gottes Regierung verbürgt den Menschen, daß sie Wohlstand, Sicherheit und Frieden genießen und auf Gottes unfehlbare Leitung vertrauen können. Unter der falschen materiellen Auffassung von Regierung sind die Menschen fraglos allen Zweifeln und Zwiespältigkeiten ausgesetzt, die dem menschlichen Gemüt innewohnen. Verstehen wir aber die göttliche Regierung, so geben wir bei unserem Streben den menschlichen Willen und falschen Ehrgeiz entschlossen auf und sind dem wahren Ideal unaufhörlich und wachsam treu. Wir erlangen jenes vollkommene geistige Verständnis, das uns befähigt, über alle Dinge richtig zu denken, nicht in einem Tag; aber wir können wenigstens aufrichtig danach trachten, uns immer der allgegenwärtigen und allwissenden Leitung des einen unendlichen Gemüts, das Gott, das Gute, ist, bewußt zu sein.

Die Christliche Wissenschaft lehrt uns, uns nicht auf menschliche sondern auf die nie irrende göttliche Intelligenz zu verlassen, da sie, wie Mary Baker Eddy erklärt (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift, S. 469), „die uranfängliche und ewige Eigenschaft des unendlichen Gemüts ist, des dreieinigen Prinzips—Leben, Wahrheit und Liebe—Gott genannt". Und da nach Christus Jesus Gott Geist ist, muß diese Intelligenz rein geistig sein. Überdies sind, wie der Apostel Johannes erklärt, alle Dinge durch göttlichen Befehl, durch das göttliche Wort, ins Dasein gerufen und müssen daher die Begriffe, die geistigen Ideen des unendlichen Gemüts, des Geistes, Gottes, sein. Es besteht also nur ein Gemüt, eine Intelligenz, die ihre eigenen geistigen Ideen hervorbringt und sie notgedrungen mit unfehlbarer Weisheit regiert; denn Intelligenz entspringt dem unendlichen schöpferischen Gemüt, dessen Eigenschaften „Gerechtigkeit, Barmherzigkeit, Weisheit, Güte u.s.w." sind (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit, S. 465). Der Rat, den Jesus seinen Jüngern erteilte, nämlich, vollkommen zu sein, ist nur dann ausführbar, wenn sich die Menschen unter die Leitung dieser einen göttlichen Intelligenz und damit unter die göttliche Regierung stellen.

Es kann kaum in Frage gestellt werden, daß die Geschichte der Kinder Israel im Alten Testament sehr klare und bestimmte Anweisung für die Völker aller Zeiten enthält. Ihr großer Gesetzgeber Mose gab ihnen jenes bündige und göttlich eingegebene Sittengesetz, die Zehn Gebote, worin unsere Pflicht gegen Gott und unsern Nächsten darlegt ist, und das nie durch bloß menschengemachte Gesetze verdrängt werden kann. Genau so lang, wie sie jenes Gesetz befolgten und nicht vergaßen, daß der Herr, ihr Gott, in der Tat „ein einiger Gott" ist, waren sie glücklich und ging es ihnen gut. Da aber, wie wir lesen, „Jesurun fett ward, ward er übermütig. . . . Er hat den Fels seines Heils gering geachtet". Dann war ihm Niederlage und Unglück beschieden. Wie den Kindern Israel vor alters geht es den Völkern der Welt heute. Beständiges und gewissenhaftes Befolgen des ersten Gebots mit allem, was es in sich schließt, ist die Vorbedingung für eine gute Regierung und für Volkswohlstand.

Die Christliche Wissenschaft beruht auf der Bibel und wendet sich daher an die ganze Menschheit. Sie erklärt siegesgewiß: „Der allmächtige Gott hat das Reich eingenommen". Sie anerkennt nur das eine Gemüt und lehnt es entschieden ab, das Dasein eines andern Gemüts oder einer andern Macht anzuerkennen. Sie ermutigt die Menschen, hoffnungs- und vertrauensvoll der schließlichen Aufrichtung der Menschenbrüderschaft in allumfassendem Frieden durch das Verständnis entgegenzublicken, daß „seines Königreichs kein Ende sein wird". Die prophetischen Worte der Mrs. Eddy: „Christus, die Idee Gottes, wird schließlich alle Nationen und Völker—gebieterisch, absolut, endgültig—mit der göttlichen Wissenschaft regieren" (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit, S. 565) beginnen in Erfüllung zu gehen, und die ganze Welt kann mit dem Psalmisten singen: „Die Völker freuen sich und jauchzen, daß du die Leute recht richtest und regierest die Leute auf Erden".

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, V. S. A.).

A Star Shone

A star shone
From the immeasurable height
Into my heart
And there I found the young child with his mother
And I worshiped.

All that was sealed in winter's frost,
The unresponsive wilderness, the desert place
Blossomed, and the bare earth
Burst into singing beauty.

I heard glad streams
Flow unto the sea
Where ice had fettered them,
And the sound of wings
In upward flight.

O Rose of Sharon
Close folded in my heart!
There to unfold in splendor,
There to perfume all the world.

FLORENCE IRENE GUSHING.

Divine Government

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A THOUGHTFUL survey of the various political systems of government which men have set up from time to time shows that none have been fully based upon a permanent and stable foundation. There always have been among the subjects to any system of government some who objected to it, resisted it, and openly or secretly strove to overthrow it; hence the numerous revolutions recorded in history.

Why is this? The answer surely is that such systems of government are based upon human, not divine, intelligence, and therefore are lacking divine sanction and authority. Thus they never are and never can be infallible, just, and benevolent toward all. Moreover, being human in their inception, they are always open to the more or less successful attack of the lawless elements in human nature. The ancient claim called "the divine right of kings" has given place to more modern thinking. But can it be truly said that the ideal expressed in Lincoln's words, "Government of the people, by the people, and for the people," has yet been fully realized in an infallible democratic government?

Christian Science is asking mankind today, Under what concept of government shall men elect to live and work? This question the prophet put to Israel on mount Carmel, saying, "How long halt ye between two opinions? if the Lord be God, follow him: but if Baal, then follow him." Under God's government men rest assured that they can enjoy prosperity, security, and peace, confident of God's unerring direction; under the false sense of material government men certainly are exposed to all the doubts and dilemmas which are inherent in the human mind. But if the divine government be understood, one's endeavor will be coupled with a wholehearted surrender of human will and false ambitions, and with a constant and watchful loyalty to the true ideal. Not in a day do we reach that perfect spiritual understanding which will enable us to reason rightly about all things; but we can at least strive faithfully to be conscious always of the omnipresent and omniscient control of the one infinite Mind, which is God, good.

Christian Science teaches us how to rely not upon human but divine intelligence, the intelligence that never errs, because, as Mary Baker Eddy states (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 469), "It is the primal and eternal quality of infinite Mind, of the triune Principle,—Life, Truth, and Love,—named God;" and since, on the authority of Christ Jesus, God is Spirit, this intelligence must be purely spiritual. Moreover, as St. John declares, all things came into being by the divine fiat, the divine Word, and must therefore be the mental concepts, the spiritual ideas, of infinite Mind, which is Spirit, God. Thus there exists one Mind, one intelligence, evolving its own spiritual ideas and necessarily governing them with unerring wisdom; for intelligence emanates from the infinite creative Mind, the attributes of which are "justice, mercy, wisdom, goodness, and so on" (*ibid.*, p. 465). The counsel of perfection which Jesus gave to his disciples is feasible only when men submit themselves to the control of this one divine intelligence, and so place themselves under divine government.

It can scarcely be questioned that the history of the children of Israel, as set forth in the Old Testament, contains very clear and definite instruction for the nations of all time. Their great lawgiver, Moses, delivered to them that concise and divinely inspired moral code called the Ten Commandments, which embodies our duty to God and to our neighbor, and which never can be superseded by merely man-made laws. Just so long as they observed that code, and remembered that the Lord their God was indeed "one Lord" they were happy and prosperous. But, as we read, when "Jeshurun waxed fat, and kicked . . . and lightly esteemed the Rock of his salvation," defeat and disaster overtook him. As it was for the Israelites, so it is for the nations of the world today. Constant and conscientious observance of the First Commandment in all its implications is a condition precedent to good government and prosperous national existence.

Christian Science is based upon the Scriptures; hence its appeal to all mankind. It declares triumphantly, "The Lord God omnipotent reigneth." It acknowledges only the one Mind, and resolutely refuses to recognize the existence of any other mind or power. It encourages men to look forward in hope and confidence to the eventual establishment of the brotherhood of man in universal peace, through the understanding of Him of whose "kingdom there shall be no end." Mrs. Eddy's prophetic words, "Christ, God's idea, will eventually rule all nations and peoples—imperatively, absolutely, finally—with divine Science" (*ibid.*, p. 565), are beginning to be fulfilled; and the whole world can sing with the Psalmist, "O let the nations be glad and sing for joy: for thou shalt judge the people righteously, and govern the nations upon earth."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST
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Charles Lamb's Love for London

Separate from the pleasure of your company, I don't much care if I never see a mountain in my life. I have passed all my days in London, until I have formed as many and intense local attachments as any of your mountaineers can have done with dead Nature. The lighted shops of the Strand and Fleet Street; the innumerable trades, tradesmen, and customers, coaches, waggons, playhouses, . . . coffee-houses, steams of soups from kitchens, the pantomimes—London itself a pantomime and a masquerade—all these things work themselves into my mind, and feed me, without a power of satiating me. The wonder of these sights impels me into night walks about her crowded streets, and I often shed tears in the motley Strand from fulness of joy at so much life. All these emotions must be strange to you; so are your rural emotions to me. But consider, what must I have been doing all my life, not to have lent great portions of my heart with usury to such scenes?

My attachments are all local, purely local. I have no passion (or have had none since I was in love, and then it was the spurious engendering of poetry and books) for groves and valleys. The rooms where I was born, the furniture which has been before my eyes all my life, a book-case which has followed me about like a faithful dog (only exceeding him in knowledge) wherever I have moved, old chairs, old tables, streets, squares, where I have sunned myself, my old school—these are my mistresses. Have I not enough, without your mountains? I do not envy you. I should pity you, did I not know that the mind will make friends of anything. Your sun, and moon, and skies, and hills, and lakes, affect me no more, or scarcely come to me in more venerable characters, than as a gilded room with tapestry and tapers, where I might live with handsome visible objects. I consider the clouds above me but as a roof beautifully painted, but unable to satisfy the mind; and at last, like the pictures of the apartment of a connoisseur, unable to afford him any longer a pleasure. So fading upon me, from disuse, have been the beauties of Nature, as they have been confinedly called; so ever fresh, and green, and warm, are all the inventions of men, and assemblies of men in this great city.—A Letter from Charles Lamb to Wordsworth, in "A Treasury of English Prose." Edited by LOGAN PEARSALL SMITH. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

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Financial: Market Quotations

Indecisive Trend Is Displayed By New York Stocks

Volume of Business Small, With Moderate Net Gains and Losses

NEW YORK, Jan. 6 (AP)—Stocks generally dwadled in the shadows of conflicting budgetary opinions today, and prices, as a whole, were rather narrow and trading dull.

While there were a few soft and firm spots discernible, the trend was entirely indecisive. The close was steady.

Some of the metal stocks regained part of their yesterday's losses, and the alcohols improved a bit. A few of the motors pointed downward. The dollar did little in foreign exchange dealings, as the gold price remained static. Cotton again stepped up a notch or two, but grains and other commodities held to restricted limits.

Listed bonds were featureless, although U. S. Government securities eased a bit. On the outside market, Home Loan and Federal Land Bank bonds were strong, following new Government guarantee proposals.

Shares of Union Pacific, U. S. Industrial Alcohol and Douglas Aircraft got up around a point or more each. Fractional gains were held by issues of U. S. Smelting, American Smelting, American Commercial Alcohol and Bethlehem Steel. Losers of about a point included Chrysler and du Pont. American Telephone, U. S. Steel, American Can, Western Union and many others were virtually unchanged.

With neither the inflationists, anti-inflationists nor stabilizationists at all sure of their ground, there was a pronounced tendency to trade in words rather than in equities, commodities or bonds.

Inflationary Talk

The borrowing of $10,000,000,000 in the next six months was construed in some financial quarters as highly inflationary, not especially from the "greenback" standpoint, but from the velocity of spending in excess of current taxation and income.

One commentator expressed the opinion that "marketwise, the implications so far as the next six months are concerned are that we can expect higher commodity prices, higher employment, increased business and other seemingly favorable effects of the earlier stages of an inflation policy."

On the other hand, various banking circles were inclined to view the new budget as an indication that the Administration is side-stepping currency inflation and will depend entirely upon an orthodox financial program to furnish the expenses for its recovery plans.

There were fresh rumors in Wall Street that, in order to strengthen the base for the new financing, the President might soon issue a statement to Congress regarding dollar devaluation and an ultimate return to gold on a revised standard. Both the "hard" and "soft" money camps at Washington, it was reported, had been conferring recently with the idea of reaching a compromise on the monetary problem and presenting their coördinated views to the President.

Bond Prices Sag

Barring U. S. Government issues, which again showed a tendency to sag, the bond market had a generally steady tone today. Trading was in moderate volume.

With investment support still somewhat attenuated the Treasury issues slipped off from 4-32s to 14-32s of a point, which about match their widest losses for any recent session. Liberty Loans were mixed with the first 4¼s up 2-32s and the rest off 2-32s to 4-32s.

A considerable number of prime and secondary loans made small gains to the accompaniment of a limited turnover. Participants in this improvement included Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s, Santa Fe 4s, Northern Pacific 4s, Standard Oil of New York 4½s, Chile Copper 5s, International Telephone 5s, Loews 6s, National Dairy Products 5¼s, Goodrich 6½s and Goodyear 5s.

There were few important losses in the active division. Illinois Central 4lbs yielded a point and fractional recessions marked such issues as Pennsylvania General 4½s, Great Northern 4½s, Postal Telegraph 5s and Dodge Bros. 6s.

The foreign group was irregular. Some of the German issues improved a little along with several of the South American loans.

New York Bank Statement

NEW YORK, Jan. 6 (AP)—The weekly statement of the New York Clearing House shows: Total surplus and undivided profits, $720,362,400 (unchanged); total net demand deposits (average), $2,021,427,000 (increase); time deposits (average) $2,064,000 (increase); clearings week ending today (five days), $3,080,155,845; clearings week ending Dec. 30 (five days), $2,853,746,482.

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BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Boston Penny Savings Bank	Jan. 10
Home Savings Bank	Jan. 10
Union Savings Bank	Jan. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Jan. 10
Dorchester Savings Bank	Jan. 15
East Boston Savings Bank	Jan. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Jan. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Jan. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Jan. 15
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Jan. 20
Blackstone Savings Bank	Jan. 22
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Jan. 6
Brookline Savings Bank	Jan. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Jan. 10
North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge	Jan. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Jan. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Jan. 20
Cambridge Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Lynn Five Cents Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Lynn Institution for Savings	Feb. 1
Medford Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Northampton Inst. for Savings	Feb. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Feb. 1

Closing Prices on N. Y. Stock Exchange

1933 High	1933 Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last Jan. 6	Last Jan. 5
13¾	3		Adams Express	300	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
9⅜	1¾		Advance Rumely	200	5½	5½	5½	
112	47½	3¾¶	Air Reduction	300	97	96¼	96¾	97½
33	11½	.60	Alaska-Juneau	3800	22	21½	21⅞	21⅝
8¼	1⅞		Allegheny Corp	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
20	1¼		Alleghany pf xw	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	
152	70¾	6	Allied Chem	600	154	148	145	146
26⅜	8		Allis Chalmers	300	18⅜	18⅜	16½	17
40	8		Amal Leather pf	100	25	25	25	
47⅜	18½	2	Amerada	300	42¼	42	42	42½
35	7¼		Am Ag Ch Del	100	25½	25¼	25¼	25½
100½	49½	4	Am Can	1100	94¾	94	94¼	94⅜
134	112	7	Am Can pf	100	126½	126½	126½	
39¾	6½		Am Car & Fdry	200	23½	23¼	23¼	24½
89¼	13		Am Com Alcohol	1700	53½	52	53	52¼
6			Am Encaustic T	200	2½	2⅜	2⅜	
19⅜	3⅞		Am & For Pow	1800	8	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
17½	3¾		Am Ice	100	6½	6½	6½	6½
57⅞	25	6	Am Ice pf	100	36¼	36¼	36¼	
15⅛	4¼		Am International	300	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
23⅜	3⅞		Am Metal	300	18⅛	18⅛	18⅜	18¼
30½	17	1½	Am News	100	22	22	22	21½
19⅞	4		Am Power & Lt	500	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6
41¼	9⅛	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	300	14	13¾	13¾	14
35	9	1¼	Am P&L 6% pf	200	12⅞	12⅞	13⅛	12⅜
19	4⅜		Am Radiator	1100	14¼	13⅞	14	14⅛
31⅛	8¾		Am Rolling Mill	700	18⅛	17½	17¾	17¾
53½	10⅜		Am Smelt & Ref	3000	43¼	42¼	42¾	42⅝
47⅞	30	2½¶	Am Stores	100	38	38	38	
74	31½	2	Am Sugar Ref	300	48⅛	47¼	47⅜	
134¾	86½	9	Am Tel & Tel	2400	109½	108½	109	109
37⅞	7		Am Type F pf	90	8¼	7¾	8	8¼
43¼	10½	1	Am Wat W & E	500	17	16¾	16¾	17
17	3½		Am Woolen	300	12½	11¾	11⅞	
14⅜	⅜		Am Writ Pap pf n	4000	5½	5¼	5¼	
22⅛	5		Anaconda Cop	1800	14¼	13⅞	14	14
29¼	9¾	1	Archer Daniels	100	26½	26½	26½	26⅜
7¾	1½		Armour Ill A	800	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4½
5	⅝		Armour Ill B	400	2½	2¼	2½	2⅜
93	7		Armour Ill pf	800	36¼	35¼	35½	35⅝
80½	24¾		Atchison T&SF	800	55	54	54¾	54½
59	16½		Atl Coast Line	300	39½	39	39½	39½
32½	12¾	1	Atl Refining	500	28½	28¾	28⅝	28¾
34¾	1½		Atlas Tack	200	10	10	10	10
84¾	31	2	Auburn Auto	1400	51½	50¾	51⅛	51
16⅜	5½		Aviation Corp Del	2600	8	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
			—B—					
17⅜	3½		Baldwin Loco	700	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	12⅛
37⅞	8¾		Balt & Ohio	1200	22⅞	22⅜	22⅞	23¾
41⅜	20	2	Bangor & Aroos	100	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾
110	68½	7	Bangor & Ar pf	10	96	96	96	96½
11	3		Barnsdall A	400	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	7¾
27	7		Beatrice Cream	200	10⅜	10⅜	10¾	11
15	8½	1½	Beneficial Ind Loan	200	14¼	14	14	14
21¼	6⅛		Bendix Aviation	2300	16½	16¼	16⅜	16¾
49¼	10⅛		Bethlehem Steel	1900	35⅜	35⅛	35½	35⅛
82	25¼		Beth Steel pf	300	67½	66⅞	66⅞	67
29½	6⅝		Bigelow Stanford	30	29	28	29	28¼
19¼	3½		Blaw Knox	100	10⅜	10⅜	10¾	11¼
58½	9½	2	Bohn Alum & Br	500	56	55	56	56
37⅝	18	1.80¶	Borden	500	20¼	19⅞	20½	20½
22¼	5½	.25e	Borg Warner	1200	21½	20¾	20¾	21⅜
14⅜	2⅝	.25b	Briggs Mfg	1600	12¼	12	12¼	12⅜
41¼	21¾		Brooklyn Man T N	500	33¼	32½	33	32
18½	1¾		Brunswick Balke	100	7	7	7	7
12⅜	3		Bucyrus Erie	200	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
9⅞	¾		Budd Mfg	200	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
35	3		Budd Mfg pf	10	25¼	25¼	25¼	
5¾	1		Budd Wheel	300	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
20⅞	5½	.40	Burroughs Add	600	15⅝	15	15	15½
43¼	8½		Byers	400	22¼	21⅞	22¼	22½
			—C—					
34¾	7¾		Calif Packing	300	19½	18⅞	18⅞	
9⅜	2		Calumet & Hecla	8200	4½	4	4	4½
41½	7½	1	Canada Dry	200	24½	24½	24½	24
20⅞	7½		Canadian Pacific	8500	14¾	14	14¼	14
35½	14	1¶	Cannon Mills	100	29	29	29	
71½	50¼	5	Caro C&O st	20	70	70	70	
103⅛	30½		Case Thresh	1100	65¾	65½	65¾	65⅞
29⅜	5½		Caterpillar Trac	500	24	23¾	23¾	24¼
58⅞	4½		Celanese Corp	6400	36⅜	35¾	36⅛	36
41	14	1½	Central Aguirre	100	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜	28½
44¾	5¾		Cerro de Pasco	2600	34⅜	33½	33⅝	33⅝
49¼	24⅜	2.80	Ches & Ohio	700	40	39½	39⅝	39½
8½	½		Chi & E Ill pf	100	2	2	2	2
7⅜	1⅜		Chi & Gt West	100	3	3	3	
18	1½		Chi Mil & St P pf	500	7⅛	7	7⅛	7
16	1¼		Chi & N western	600	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	6⅞
12⅜	2½		Chi Pneu Tool	300	7	6¾	7	7
13¾	5½		Chi RPeu Tr pf	100	17⅛	17⅛	17⅜	17½
10½	2		Chi Rock Isl & P	100	3	3	3	3½
15	2⅞		Chi RI&P 6%	100	4	4	4	4½
10½	2		Childs Company	100	6	6	6	6¼
57⅝	7¾	2	Chrysler	85200	58⅝	53¾	54	55¼
22	7½	2	City Ice & Fuel	200	18	18	18	17
	¾		City Stores A vtc	100	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
3⅝	¼		City Stores	100	1	1	1	⅞
14¼	5	.25e	Clark Equipment	150	9	9	9	8¾
22⅜	7		Colgate-Palm-P	700	9⅝	9½	9½	9½
26	3		Collins & Aikman	200	19½	19½	19½	18⅝
17¾	3⅞		Colo Fuel & Ir	100	4	4	4	4
25¾	9	.50a	Columbia Gas	1600	11½	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
83	50	6	Columbia G pf A	300	53¼	53¼	53¼	52
28	6⅝		Columbia Pic vtc	100	23	23	23	23½
71½	23½	2	Columbian Carb	200	58½	58¼	58¼	58¾
19¼			Comm Credit	2200	19½	19¼	19¼	19½
25	18½	1¾	Comm Cr 7% pf	10	24	24	24	23½
95⅞	70	6½2	Comm Cred 1pf	10	92	92	92	
43½	18	2	Comm Inv Tr	300	36½	36	36½	36¾
57¼	9	.60	Comm Solvents	3200	31¼	30¾	30⅞	30¾
6½	1¼		Commwlth & So	5400	2	2	2	1⅞
60½	17⅜	6	Comwlth & S 6pf	1200	24½	23¾	24½	23
27⅝	7⅜	1	Congoleum Nairn	500	23¾	23¼	23¼	23⅜
8¾	1¾	N	Consol Film Ind	200	3¼	3¼	3¼	3½
14¾	5⅛		Consol Film I pf	100	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11½
64¼	34	3	Consol Gas	3800	36½	36½	36½	36¼
15⅜	5		Consol Oil	5700	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	10
3¼	¼		Consol Textile	300	1	1	1	1
4½	¼		Container B	100	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
18¼	3		Cont Baking A	300	7½	7¼	7½	
2½	½		Cont Baking B	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
64	36	4	Cont Baking pf	100	46¼	46¼	46½	
78⅛	35¼	2½	Cont Can	700	75½	75	75	75¾
36½	10½	1.20	Cont Insurance	200	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	24
4	1		Cont Motors	900	1¼	1⅛	1¼	1⅛
19⅜	4⅞		Cont Oil	1800	17¼	16¾	16¾	16¾
90⅝	45⅜	3	Corn Products	1100	72¾	72⅜	72¾	73½
7½	2⅜		Coty	400	3¼	3¼	3¼	3⅜
65	14¼		Crown Cork & S	100	29¼	29¼	29¼	29¼
8½	1		Crown Zellerbach	200	4	3⅞	3⅞	4¼
4⅜	½		Cuba Co	100	1⅛	1	1⅛	
11½	1½		Cuban Am Sug	300	4	4	4	
68	10		Cuban Am S pf	1000	21	21	21	21
32¼	6½		Curtis Publishing	100	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	14
66	30	50b	Curtis Pub pf	100	44	44	44	
4⅜	1½		Curtiss-Wright	6900	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
8	2		Curtiss-Wright	1200	5⅞	5¾	5¾	5⅞
			—D—					
48	5¾		Deere & Co	200	26¾	26⅝	26¾	27
93¾	37⅝		Del & Hudson	300	53	53	53	53
41	17¼		Del Lack & W	1000	23	22½	22⅞	23¾
33⅞	10		Devoe & Ray A	100	29	29	29	
39½	12	1.25¶	Dome Mines	2400	35	33⅝	33⅝	34½
26⅜	10½	1.20¶	Dominion Stores	100	21¾	21¾	21¾	21½
18¼	10¼	.75	Douglas A	7800	16⅜	15¾	16½	15½
96⅜	32½	2	du Pont de Nem	5700	92¼	91½	91½	92
			—E—					
89¾	46	3	Eastman Kodak	100	79½	79½	79½	80
16	3⅛		Eaton Mfg	500	13⅝	13½	13½	13½
27½	10		Elec Auto-Lite	400	18⅝	18¼	18⅝	18½
8¼	1		Elec Boat	900	4	3¾	3¾	4
4½	1		Elec & Mus Ind	600	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
15⅝	3½		Elec Pow & Lt	200	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	4¾
36½	7½		Elec Pow & L pf	300	8¾	8¾	8¾	8⅞
32¾	6½		El Pw&L p%pf	100	8	8	8	8½
4	⅛		Elk Horn Coal	100	1½	1½	1½	
25¾	3¾		Erie RR	600	14¾	14	14	14½
29½	4½		Erie RR 1pf	100	16	16	16	
10	⅛		Evans Products	600	9½	9⅜	9½	9½
			—F—					
42½	10		Fairbanks M pf	20	32½	31½	31½	32
36	10¼	1.20	Fidelity Phe F In	200	24	24	24	23¾
31½	9⅛	.40	Firestone T & R	300	18½	18	18	18⅞
70¾	43	2½	First Nat Stores	500	56½	55¾	55¾	55¾
23	4½		Foster-Wheeler	100	13½	13½	13½	13⅜
49¾	16	2	Freeport Texas	100	44	44	44	44
31	9		Fuller pr pf	20	17½	17	17	18
			—G—					
12	2⅜		Gen Am Inv	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
43¼	13¾	1	Gen Am Trans	100	34	34	34	34
20⅞	10¼	1	Gen Baking	200	11½	11½	11½	11½
10½	2¼		Gen Bronze	200	6	5⅞	6	
11½	1¼		Gen Cable	400	3½	3⅜	3⅜	3¾
30¼	10½	.40	Gen Electric	7600	18⅞	18½	18⅝	18⅞
12¼	10⅞	.80	Gen Elec Sp	1000	11½	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
39⅞	21	1.80	Gen Foods	900	34	33½	34	34
2⅞	⅛		Gen Gas & E A	100	¾		¾	¾
16½	3½		Gen G & E cv pf	100	7½	7½	7½	7⅝
71	35¼	3	Gen Mills	300	62¾	62¼	62½	62⅞
35¾	10	1	Gen Motors	29700	34⅝	34	34¼	34½
75	65½	8	Gen Mot 5% pf	400	90¾	89¾	89¾	91
8¼	2		Gen Pub Service	100	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
49½	13¼	1	Gen Ry Signal	100	33⅞	33½	33⅞	33
4⅝	⅜		Gen Realty	1300	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1¾
20¼	7⅝	1	Gillette Saf Raz	1200	9	8½	8½	9
20	3¾	.25e	Gliddden	100	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾
6	1		Globe (Adolf)	200	6¼	6¼	6¼	6⅜
27⅜	12	1.20	Gold Dust	500	17⅜	17½	17⅜	17½
105	96½	6	Gold Dust pf	100	96½	96½	96½	
21½	3		Goodrich	700	13	13¾	13	12¾
47½	21¼		Goodyear	400	34	33¾	33¾	33¾
80¼	27¾	2	Goodyear 1pf	100	75	75	75	75
5⅝	1		Graham Paige	600	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
15⅝	3½		Granby	100	8	8	8	8¾
10⅝	3⅜		Grand Union	200	4½	4½	4½	
36⅜	20	3	Grand Un pf	200	23½	23	23	
36½	15¾	1	Grant (WT)	100	35	35	35	35¾
33¾	4⅜		Great Nor pf	100	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	18¼
15⅛	1¼	.50b	Great Nor Ore	900	12	11⅞	11⅞	11½
41⅞	7	2.40	Great West Sug	700	29	28½	29	28½
110	72½	7	Great W Sug pf	70	104¾	104½	104¾	104
4½	¼		Guantanamo Sug	200	1½	1½	1½	1½
			—H—					
9¼	1½		Hahn Dept Sto	100	5	5	5	5
38½	9		Hahn D S pf	100	25¾	25⅜	25¾	
7½	⅞		Hat Corp of Am	50	3½	3½	3½	3½
38⅝	8½	3	Howe Sound	200	36¼	35½	36¼	36½
16⅜	3		Hudson Motor	200	13⅜	13½	13⅜	13½
7¾	1⅝		Hupp Motors	600	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
			—I—					
50¾	8½		Ill Central	1000	29¼	28½	29⅛	29
4½	1½		Indian Refining	200	3½	3	3½	
13¾	4½		Interboro Rap T	300	12½	11¾	12½	12
3¾	⅞		Int Agr Corp	100	2½	2½	2½	
153¼	75¾	6	Int Business M	300	131	131	131	131
46	13⅜	.60	Int Harvester	1200	38½	38½	38⅝	38¼
13⅞	2½		Int Hyroelec	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	
6⅞	1¼		Int Merc Marine	200	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
23¼	6¾		Int Nickel	3800	21½	21¼	21¼	21⅜
22¼	3		Int Pap&P pf	400	11	10½	10½	10⅝
14	3½		Int Print Ink	100	9¾	9¾	9¾	
71⅞	24½		Int Silver pf	10	61½	61½	61½	60
21¾	5½		Int Tel & Tel	2800	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	14⅞
40⅜	12		Int Sta DS pf	50	26¼	26¼	26¼	26¼
			—J—					
63⅛	12¼		Johns Manville	1300	57½	56⅜	57¼	57⅜
106⅛	42	7	Johns Man pf	70	101	101	101	
			—K—					
19½	6⅞		Kayser (J) & Co	100	14½	14½	14½	14½
18⅝	3½	⅛	Kelvinator Corp	200	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛	11⅞
26	7⅜		Kennecott Cop	800	19½	19¼	19½	19⅜
25⅜	5⅞		Kimberly Clark	100	13	13	13	
30	4½		Kinney pf	100	13½	13½	13½	
16⅞	5½	.50	Kresge	400	14¼	14	14¼	14
7⅜	1		Kresge Dept S	50	2½	2½	2½	
44¼	27	1¶	Kress Co	100	36	36	36	
38⅝	14½	1	Kroger Groc & B	800	24	23½	24	23⅝
			—L—					
10½	3	0	Lane Bryant	10	5	5	5	
12⅜	3¾	.30b	Lee Rubber	100	8¾	8¾	8¾	9
78	34	3½	Lehigh P Cem pf	10	74	74	74	
6⅜	1		Lehigh Val Coal	200	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
79⅜	37½	2.60	Lehman Corp	200	66½	66	66	66½
37⅜	6⅝	1.20	Libby-Owens-F	1600	25¾	25⅜	25¾	25⅞
31⅜	10		Lima Loco Wks	100	25¾	25¾	25¾	25½
36½	8½	1	Loew's Inc	1000	36¼	35¾	36	36
4¼	1½		Loft Inc	200	1½	1½	1⅝	1¾
8½	¾		Long Bell Lum A	100	1¾	1¾	1⅝	
67½	21¾		Louisville & N	100	48¾	48¼	48½	49
4	⅝		Louisiana Of	300	1½	1½	1⅝	1½
29	3½		Louisiana Of pf	100	9	9	9	9
			—M—					
4⅞	⅜		McCrory Stores	200	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
48⅝	18	1½¶	McIntyre Porcu	3800	41⅜	40½	41¼	40⅝
95⅞	44½	4	McKeesport Tin	100	86⅛	85¾	85½	
3¾	½		McLellan Stores	200	1⅛	1	1⅛	1⅛
46⅝	13½	1	Mack Trucks	2600	35½	35	35⅛	36
65⅝	24¼	2	Macy (RH) & Co	400	54	53½	54	53⅝
	1⅝		Madison Sq Gar	100	3	3	3	3
19⅜	5⅜		Magma Copper	100	15¾	15⅜	15¾	15⅜
9⅞	⅜		Mahati Sug pf	20	2½	2½	2½	2½
8	⅞		Mallinson	100	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
28	12		Man Ely gtd	80	28	28	28	
20	6		Man Ely reg	1300	17½	17	17	16¼
11⅜	5	.40	Marine Mid	200	6	6	6	6
5⅜	4⅞		Havancha Corp	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
34¼	6	1.40	Narlin-Rockwell	100	22	22	22	22½
18⅝	4¼		Marshall Field	1800	12¾	12½	12⅝	13
46⅝	14	1.80	Mathieson Alkali	1300	33	32½	32⅝	33⅛
1⅝	¾		Math Ely rts	4800		¾	¾	¾
33	9¾	1	May Dept Stores	900	32½	32	32½	31⅝
8½	1½		Maytag	100	4½	4½	4½	4½
58	16		Maytag 1pf	20	56	55	55	56
18	3¾		Mid-Cont Pet	300	12½	12	12½	11¾
36⅝	13		Min Honeywell	100	36½	36½	36½	36½
8¾	⅞		Min Moline	100	2½	2¼	2½	2¼
17⅛	5¾		Mo Kan ⅝ Tex	100	8	8	8	8
10¼	1½		Mo Pacific	100	3¼	3¼	3½	
22	7		Mohawk Carpet	100	12½	12½	12½	12½
83	25	1¼	Monsanto Chem	100	83½	83½	83½	84¾
38⅜	8¾		Montgom Ward	2500	31½	31¼	31¾	31⅝
8⅝	¼		Moto Met Gauge	900	7½	7¼	7⅜	7⅜
36¾	7¾		Motor Products	100	30¼	30¼	30¼	30½
11⅝	1½		Motor Wheel	300	9¼	9¼	9¼	9
18⅝	5		Munsingwear	100	13¾	13¾	13¾	14
11⅜	1⅜		Murray Body	200	6¼	6¼

Financial: News and Comment

Cereal Market Prices Have No Decided Trend

Wheat Activity Little Affected by News Developments

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Jan. 6—News developments affecting wheat have had little influence in stimulating any trading activity this week, and the cereal markets have drifted along with no decided trend either way. With the trade largely of a local and professional character price swings have not gone far.

Late in the week there was a rally partly due to oversold conditions which developed on their earlier decline, and partly due to belief that the budget msesage of the President implied inflation later on. However, the buying was of slim proportions and bulges failed to hold.

Wheat Receipts Fall Off

In wheat the legitimate news angles have been somewhat more favorable to holders, receipts showing the expected falling off, cash markets holding firm and flour sales running about normal. Weather conditions were more favorable in some sections, but in the hard winter wheat sections there was no material change in the outlook, as precipitation was too light to be much of a factor.

Government money in the shape of bonuses for wheat acreage reduction and for corn loans is going into many sections in substantial volume, and is not only enlivening business conditions in many sections, but is curtailing the movement of corn to a great extent.

Wheat farm deliveries also are light, and primary receipts ebbed to the lightest volume on the crop, on one day the total being only 159,000 bushels. The northwest movement has shown an especially pronounced falling off. Mills report some improvement in shipping directions on old sales of flour.

Demand For Corn

Liverpool has not been much changed relatively, but there has been some improved demand for Manitoba and Argentine wheat in the United Kingdom, and there is an excellent consumptive demand for corn throughout western Europe.

Argentina is supplying most of the corn needed, shipping 5,670,000 bushels this week. Danubian corn is said to be of poor quality, and South Africa this year is an importer, whereas last season liberal exports came out of that country.

Owing to the general acceptance of corn loan money, receipts of corn at Chicago have dropped off sharply, and feeders in many parts of the corn belt are also said to be experiencing difficulty in buying corn except at higher than terminal prices. The shipping demand for corn also has improved materially, sales at Chicago having been the best in some time.

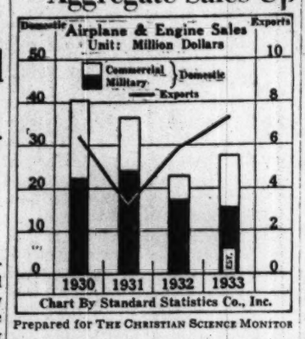
Grain Surpluses Cut

All grain receipts have dropped off to small proportions, and apparently the time is not far off when the actual shortage in the 1933 crops of leading cereals compared to northern requirements will become more effective, despite the liberal visible stocks of wheat and corn. Farmers have no present incentive to market early, even though they have a surplus, and in many sections the grain surpluses have been cut down substantially for this time of the year.

Export bids on corn are said to be about only 3 to 4 cents out of line, which suggests the possibility of some foreign outlet, especially should the Argentine crop run into any serious crop troubles.

NORTH AVENUE SAVINGS BANK
1960 Massachusetts Ave.
Cambridge
DEPOSITS GO ON INTEREST
JAN. 10
Deposit by Mail in this 60-Year-Old Mutual Savings Bank

Airplane and Engine Aggregate Sales Up



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PRIMARILY as a result of a gain of 121 per cent in dollar sales of non-military airplanes and engines during the initial 10 months of 1933, aggregate sales for all purposes were 16 per cent higher than in the corresponding 1932 interval.

The important military business was 16 per cent below the $15,087,000 takings reported by the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce for the first 10 months of 1932.

Export demand, in particular, has benefited aircraft producers, total plane and engine shipments to foreign interests for the full year 1933 being estimated at about 20 per cent higher than in 1932.

Revenue Freight Loadings for 1933 Larger Than 1932

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 (AP)—The American Railway Association announced today that loadings of revenue freight for the week ended Dec. 30 were 450,622 cars, a decrease of 76,445, but an increase of 45,321 over the like week in 1932. Both years included the Christmas holiday.

The association also announced that loadings of revenue freight for the year of 1933 were 28,960,910 cars, as compared with 28,179,952 in 1932.

The year's loadings were 2.8 per cent higher than 1932, but still were 8,190,329 cars less than in 1931.

Miscellaneous freight loaded during the week ended Dec. 30 was 159,097 cars, a decrease of 23,431 below the preceding week, but 30,355 above the corresponding week in 1932; less than carlot merchandise was 124,361 cars, decrease 30,818 and 2667; grain and grain products 20,325, decrease 4098, and 1657, forest products 11,695, a decrease of 6182 below the preceding week, but 2250 above last year; ore 2078, a decrease of 1658 below the preceding week, but 645 over 1932; coal 114,284, a decrease of 7366 below the preceding week, but 15,299 above 1932 and 7855 above 1931; coke 7100 cars, increase 357 over the preceding week, 2789 over last year and 1261 above 1931, and livestock 11,682, decrease 3249 and 1693.

The annual statement shows that the greatest increase in percentage was in the hauling of ore, these shipments increasing 2329 per cent. The 1932 shipments were 210,367 and those for 1933, 700,286.

Southern Farmers Paying Debts Fast

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—This fall is the debt-paying season in the South. While a large part of the millions of dollars farmers have received for their crops, principally cotton, will go for necessities and luxuries of life, much of it will be used for paying debts that have been hanging over them for years.

From all parts of the South come reports that farmers are lifting debt loads faster than at any time since the depression began in late 1929. Wholesale houses, banks, merchants, firms and individuals whose chief business is advancing money on crops, and many other creditors are said to have been extremely successful in the last two months in the collection of old accounts.

This year's crops are said to have been produced cheaper than any in the last decade or longer. Few farmers owning their homes will check in the red on the year's crops reports show. A large percentage of the tenants, instead of having to hand over their last pound of cotton and bushel of corn, will start the new year with a full larder, grain in the crib and probably a little cash.

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Looking Forward To Twenty Million Electrified Homes

Appliance Industry May Play Big Part in Leading U. S. Into Prosperity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 6—Just as there are twenty million automobile homes in the United States, so there is every possibility that in a few years there will be twenty million electrical homes, according to the anticipations of the electrical appliance manufacturing industry, which occupies an important place in the industrial world of northern Ohio.

Manufacturers of electrical appliances see another likeness with the automobile industry. The growth of automobile use helped to pull the United States out of the 1907 depression. Some electrical engineers believe it is quite possible that we are about to start on an electrification expansion which will have similar results today.

Government Stimulus

Public interest in these industrial possibilities has been aroused by the Government's experiments in the Tennessee Valley and the proposed federal financing of electrical appliance sales. In the West, Boulder Dam will furnish electrical energy for millions of power plants and electrical appliances.

In this area the repercussion of these developments has been the dedication at Nela Park of the General Electric Company's electrical institute. It was at the ceremonies attending this dedication that the industry revealed its hopes and plans.

E. G. Crawford, head of the Cleveland Electric Illuminating Company, a North American subsidiary, said that at the present time there were only a few thousand completely electrified homes, when there should be twenty million.

Home electrification might easily mean an average of $1000 per home spent on new appliances. Rising consumption of electrical current would in turn require central generating stations to expand and to buy new equipment to handle the added load. New lines would have to be laid. Service organizations would have to be enlarged. In this way electrification might give an impetus to the revival of a durable goods industry, perhaps leading all others.

Ramified Results

The Great Lakes region needs above all else some kind of revival in the manufacture of capital, or durable, goods. For a very great share of its investment is in plants and facilities for the manufacture of heavy machinery and capital goods.

Any great increase in electrical homes might in a short time create a demand for new buildings, functionalized homes and structures designed for the most convenient use of electrical equipment. Relighting of living rooms, electrical kitchens, mechanized basements can be obtained by "renovizing" old homes so that both remodeling and new construction would be a natural result of home electrification made possible by easier credit and government assistance.

Hog Price Drop Not Due to Federal Tax

AMES, Iowa—Natural factors have had more to do with the recent decline in hog prices than the government processing tax which is "blamed by certain interests" for the so-called collapse in the hog market, according to J. C. Galloway, extension economist at Iowa State College.

The drop in prices is no greater than the seasonal decline such as was seen a year ago, explained Mr. Galloway. But it came more quickly and was more noticeable. Farmers actually had a better market this year than in 1932 because in 1932 prices broke in July and continued down to December. The past summer they held up until October and then broke sharply.

Mr. Galloway also pointed out that the level of hog prices on the Chicago market up to recently have been higher than the corresponding period in 1932.

Every month from May to November with the exception of September and October showed a large increase in slaughter over the same month in 1932, said Mr. Galloway. In June, the increase over June, 1932, was 39.4 per cent, or more than a third, and marked the largest June slaughter on record. In November slaughter was 19.1 per cent above November, 1932, despite which fact prices on the Chicago market were higher. The increase in November slaughter over October, 1933, was 47 per cent as compared wit han increase of only 4.8 per cent in 1932. These slaughterings piled up storage supplies to considerably more than the five-year average.

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Potash Is Now Added to List Of American Commodities

German Monopoly Is Broken by the Development Of Deposits in California and New Mexico —Spurred by Depression

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 28—With the development of potash deposits in California and New Mexico, potash has gained the status of an American commodity, after having been practically monopolized by the German salt mines, near Stassfurt, since 1860.

The growth of this new industry in western America has not been attended by the publicity which has accompanied the more spectacular gold mining. Lack of fanfare, however, in no degree minimizes its importance. It has provided the American chemical industries with a domestic soure of potash independent of world conditions, and has assured the farmer of cheaper fertilizers for the enrichment of his land.

An Old Industry

Although the principal growth in domestic potash production has occurred during the so-called depression years, the industry is one of the oldest to be established in this country. During colonial times, and for many decades thereafter, it existed on the leaching of wood ashes. The present era, however, had its beginning in 1910. In that year the German Government sought to perfect its monopoly by the imposition of restrictions upon potash. This act was answered by Congress in 1911 when the United States Geological Survey was provided with funds to institute a search for domestic sources of the mineral.

When Germany placed an embargo on potash in 1915 the Geological Survey already had discovered important sources that were to prove of value during the World War. Among them were various organic substances and industrial wastes, the brine of deep wells in Texas, and the brines of Albert Lake, Ore.; Searles Lake, Owens Lake, and Mono Lake, Calif. Other sources were certain lakes in Nebraska, and marshes in California, Nevada, and Texas. High price levels of war time caused a number of these sources to be developed.

Following the restoration of normal trade with Germany, potash salts were placed upon the American market at such prices that domestic production from some sources was found uneconomic. Regardless of this factor, the development work proceeded, with the Geological Survey and the United States Bureau of Mines extending their investigations.

The agricultural depression of 1921 left only two large companies in the field: the American Potash and Chemical Corporation, which utlized brine of Searles Lake, Calif., and the United States Industrial Chemical Company, which produced potash from wastes.

Government Efforts

In 1927, the Bureau of Mines commenced an extensive series of investigations in Texas and New Mexico, seeking to uncover deposits of potash salts. It was successful in finding extensive supplies near Carlsbad, in southeastern New Mexico. The development of these resources was started in late 1929 by the United States Potash Company, and the first shipment of potash was made early in 1930. The production of this company has since been increased, and is reported to be meeting the requirements of chemical and fertilizer manufacturers satisfactorily.

Meanwhile, the plant of the American Potash and Chemical Corporation at Trona, on the Mojave Desert, is being enlarged to allow the manufacture of additional products. This expansion program is estimated to cost $1,250,000, and will be financed out of earnings, according to Mr. W. E. Burke, California manager. It is expected to be completed by July 1, 1934.

The Trona plant is reported to be producing 250 tons of potassium chloride and 135 tons of borax daily. The additional facilities should make possible the production of 150 tons of salt cake and 100 tons of soda ash daily from the brine of Searles Lake.

The United States Potash Company, which was organized to exploit the deposits of sylvanite in New Mexico, is controlled by the Pacific Coast Borax Company, a subsidiary of Borax Consolidated, London, Eng. It is the principal competitor of the American Potash and Chemical Corporation, which is also a large producer of borax.

Large Deposits

American potash resources are said to be sufficiently large to eliminate any apprehension over a shortage of this important chemical and fertilizer. The New Mexico deposits in themselves constitute a vast storehouse of potash, according to Maj. Julian Boyd, consulting mining engineer for the Pacific Coast Borax Company.

The significance of the American supplies of potash is seen in the fact that imports of kainit (natural salt containing potassium sulphate) dropped from 600,000 tons in 1910 to 114,000 tons in 1932. Potassium salts also are exported from the United States. In 1932, 18,000,000 pounds were sent from Los Angeles harbor to Japan alone, 2,868,000 pounds were sent to Puerto Rico, and 80,000 pounds to Canada.

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By H. V. Hodson

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

What Is a Pound?—This simple question, so pointless to the layman, has been fairy godmother to lawyers in the last two years. Litigants pursue its subtleties into the highest courts in the land. When it was propounded by Sir Robert Peel to an eminent London accountant in 1819, he replied: "I find it difficult to explain it, but every gentleman knows it." This interpretation, however, scarcely boasts the necessary legal precision.

In one of the recent leading cases, an Australian mining company (Broken Hill Proprietary) was awarded judgment to the effect that it need pay preference dividends only in Australian pounds, which, of course, are 25 per cent depreciated against sterling. Last week a similar decision was given in the case of the Adelaide Electric Supply Company, an English company operating in Australia, which had transferred its management from London to Australia partly in order to escape the British income tax. These cases would seem to indicate that a pound is whatever unit of currency of that denomination a competent government authorizes as legal tender; and that the debtor has the right—indeed the duty if it be a public corporation—to pay with the cheapest pounds available wherever the debt may be discharged. The Government of New Zealand, exceptionally jealous of the national credit, has announced its intention of introducing legislation to undo the effect of the Broken Hill case upon debts payable in New Zealand in respect of capital which was raised in England. It is a refreshing experience to find a debtor country compelling itself to pay more.

The Gold Clause

More important for the non-British world is the case of the Société Intercommunale Belge d'Electricité, of Brussels. Five years ago this company contracted bonded debt in London, both interest and principal being payable "in sterling in gold coin of the United Kingdom, of or equal to the standard of weight and fineness existing on September 1st, 1928." The plaintiff bondholder claimed that this was, in effect, a bullion contract, and that he should therefore receive a sum sufficient to buy what would have been, in 1928, the gold equivalent of his debt. The company argued that the terms indicated merely a mode of payment, not the amount of the debt, and that as gold coin was not in fact legally obtainable the law could only declare that any legal means of payment would effect a discharge of the debt.

After losing in two lower courts, the plaintiff has just been awarded judgment in the House of Lords, beyond which there is no appeal. Henceforth, the gold clause will be a reality in English law. This good deed will throw its beam far. Hitherto, for instance, the German authorities have pleaded "current English practice" as their justification for winking an already half-blind eye at the gold clause, which has actually been upheld in the German courts. Creditors will, moreover, doubtless renew with fresh zeal their demands for the recognition of the clause in the United States.

The History of the Pound

Decisive as these legal judgments are, they do not provide a full answer to the question, What is a pound? any more than the verdicts in criminal courts determine what is sin. The pound sterling, though impeccable in its genealogical origin, has a various and occasionally left-handed descent. It began, probably in the 8th century, as a tally of 240 silver pennies—then the only coins generally current in England—and was identified with a pound weight of silver containing twelve ounces. For nearly three centuries after the Norman Conquest, the silver content was scarcely altered; but there followed another three centuries of debasemnt of the coinage, till the pound of 240 pennies would buy but four ounces of silver.

When the debased coinage was reëstablished in 1696, the mint price of silver was fixed at 5s. 2d an ounce ($1.24 at par). There was no such thing as a coined pound; it was a money of account only, numbering four crowns, however debased or clipped they might be. The coin commonly employed for higher amounts in the latter seventeenth century was the guinea, a gold coin, but its value in pounds, shilling and pence fluctuated according to the market price of gold.

The Gold Standard

In 1713, however, the guinea was fixed at 21 shillings, and in the course of the eighteenth century England drifted on to the gold standard, principally because silver drained out to the newly opened markets of the East. From 1713 to 1931, with intervals in the Napoleonic Wars and in the World War, the price of gold was legally fixed at £3 17s. 10½d. an ounce—in other words the pound had a constant gold equivalent. The sovereign—the coined pound—was a Victorian invention.

It will be observed that in comparison with the long life of the pound the gold standard was (or is, if it is not dead but sleepeth) quite a juvenile. A pound, historically, is a unit of account, once married to silver, divorced after an attempt at bigamy, married to gold, and now again living in single bliss. The purists who regard the breach with gold as somehow immoral cannot logically press their doctrine of the indissolubility of monetary matrimony without insisting that the pound should be restored to the bosom of the silver standard at the ancient rate of 1s. 8d. (40 cents at par) an ounce of silver 925 parts fine. By the same rule, of course, the United States should revert to the British monarchy!

Trade of Canada Shows Big Swing Toward Recovery

Exports Rise $50,000,000 in Year—Coöperation for Peace Stressed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—Leading business men as well as politicians are convinced that Canada "has turned the corner" and is well on the road to recovery and possibly unprecedented prosperity. Whereas previously their optimism was born largely of their desires, now they possess plenty of financial and trade reports with which to prove their contention.

Among the most important of these are those dealing with employment, industrial production, bank debits and export. Mr. H. H. Stevens, Minister of Trade and Commerce, in his review of the year, gives credit for the upward swing partially to the Dominion's sustained moral and business soundness and partially to world conditions, more especially those of the United States which, he says, "are bound to have a stimulating effect upon at least the primary industries of Canada."

Big Gain in Exports

During the first eight months of the current fiscal year Canadian exports totaled $386,000,000, or nearly $50,000,000 more than in the same period of the preceding fiscal year. While imports were a little lower for the period, those of November were the largest for any month in the last 18 months, amounting to approximately $44,000,000, suggesting that the decrease in imports will be wiped out before the end of the present fiscal year in March next. The favorable balance of trade for the eight months is $104,940,000 as compared with $45,000,000 in the previous period.

The outstanding features of the year's agricultural production are the reduction of crops owing to drought and the realization of a substantial improvement in prices, these two events almost equalizing each other in the total value of field crops. Blame for the present "precarious position" of Canadian agriculture is placed by Mr. Stevens on the "war psychology" of the European continental countries which under normal conditions might be expected to be consumers of Canadian foodstuffs.

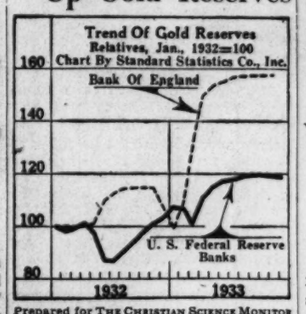
Record Output of Power

Industrial production, which had reached a low ebb in the first quarter of 1933, has since been showing a remarkable expansion.

Mining increased during the year by some $15,000,000, amounting to nearly $200,000,000, of which gold accounted (in Canadian dollars) for $84,000,000.

Forestry production has turned sharply upward in recent months, owing chiefly to the opening up of markets in the United Kingdom and the United States. Developed water power has been steadily increasing, the daily output in October reaching the highest figure yet recorded. Bank debts have increased several billion dollars and the number of commercial failures has declined substantially.

U. S. and U. K. Build Up Gold Reserves



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COUNTRIES which are off gold normally build up their central bank reserves as rapidly as possible during such periods in order to strengthen their positions preparatory to resumption of the gold standard.

As indicated by the accompanying chart, gold reserves of the Bank of England have increased some 60 per cent from the low of the last year, and now are at virtually the highest levels on record.

In the case of the Federal Reserve banks, gold reserves have risen 20 per cent from last year's low point, as a result of the suspension of gold payments and the general recall of hoarded gold.

Battle for Mexican Oil Control Coming To a Head Rapidly

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 6 (By U. P.)—All signs indicate that foreign oil companies operating in this country and the Mexican Government are preparing for a show down in the battle for control of oil production in Mexico where foreigners for years have dominated production.

The recent action of Congress in approving the Administration measure calling for organization of a semiofficial oil company, capitalized at 10,000,000 pesos, and designed to control the industry, stabilize prices and to guarantee fulfillment of domestic requirements for industrial and military purposes was the first step on the part of the Government in the conflict.

The next move is up to the foreign oil concerns. These include the Standard Oil of New Jersey, which operates half a dozen subsidiary concerns including the huge Huasteca Company, the Mexican Petroleum Company and the Continental Oil Company. The Aguila Oil Company, another large producer, is virtually a subsidiary of the Dutch-Shell because of a long-term operating contract.

Oil men here believe that the Standard may decline to enter the fight and withdraw all its major operations. These same men, on the other hand, believe that the Aguila will be forced to oppose the Government's proposals because of its tremendous investment in this country. In other quarters the belief prevailed that the oil companies may resort to the same tactics used previously to discourage unwanted Government restrictions—stoppage of production in order to force a compromise.

Quarter Outlook Cheered by Rise In Buying Power

Wholesale and Retail Trade Is Marked by Steady Flow of Sales

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 6—The cheerful outlook for the retail and wholesale divisions of trade in consumer goods during the first quarter is founded on increased buying power and a stronger desire to spend rather than to hoard.

This is the view taken by Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., in its trade review of the week, which further finds that uncertainty regarding the strength of consumer buying power is being dispelled with the confirmations pouring in regarding the unexpected large totals of retail sales last month.

It is stated that the Administration has made clear its intent to perfect governmental organization, "as the recovery achieved under the benign protection of the NRA leaves no room for a doubt of the efficacy of its methods to accomplish the nation's resuscitation."

More Efficiency

"As the result of policies inaugurated since June, most industries are operating with more efficiency and economy than was considered possible back in 1929, with everything apparently in readiness to keep step with the forward movement," the review says.

Retail sales kept nearly on a par with the previous week's level. In only a few districts was there evidenced any seasonal restraint which is ordinarily present during the opening week of January.

Referring to the wholesale market, the report says:

"The wholesale market opened the year with activity general in wearing apparel as well as in staple lines, the inquiries indicating the light inventories of retailers in nearly all divisions. Most of the stores have revised their early buying budgets upward, in some cases as much as 15 to 20 per cent above the figure of a year ago, while orders are being placed with much of the freedom which characterized market operations back in 1929. Large purchases, however, apparenntly are being made only when an analysis of the commodity market gives assurance that coverage at the current level will result in no inventory losses later."

Barometer Decline

The Business Activity Barometer, compiled by Dun & Bradstreet, showed a sharp drop for the first week of 1934. This was due chiefly to the let-down in steel mill activity, which for the past few weeks has been showing contraseasonal advances. A sharp rise in steel operations usually takes place in the first week of the year. The business activity index for the week of Jan. 3 declined to 61.1 from 65.8 the week before, a drop of 4.7 points, but compares with 51.2 for the corresponding week of last year, a gain of almost 10 points.

Carloadings for the latest week showed a more than seasonal decrease, but electric power output, bank clearings and the price index showed moderate increases.

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Condensed Statement of Condition
December 30, 1933

RESOURCES

Cash and Due from Federal Reserve Bank		$ 9,862,469.33
Due from Banks		7,686,076.68
United States Government Securities		9,716,429.65
Bank Acceptances and Notes Eligible for Rediscount		14,437,308.92
State and Municipal Securities		4,007,464.33
Demand Loans		5,165,023.08
		$50,874,771.99
Other Loans and Securities due within Ninety Days		5,067,467.37
Other Loans		5,046,965.05
Other Securities		3,032,211.68
Customers' Acceptance Liability	$ 2,643,963.03	
Less Amount in Portfolio	139,079.23	
		2,504,883.80
Furniture and Fixtures		300,000.00
Other Assets		172,710.76
TOTAL		$66,999,010.65

LIABILITIES

Deposits:		
Demand	$55,482,952.88	
Time	2,177,731.65	
		$57,660,684.53
Capital	$ 2,000,000.00	
Surplus	4,000,000.00	
Undivided Profits	219,788.32	
		6,219,788.32
Reserves:		
Interest, Taxes, Unearned Discount, etc.	$ 193,859.54	
Dividend	80,000.00	
Contingencies	127,000.00	
		400,859.54
Acceptances Executed for Customers	$ 2,856,757.49	
Less Amount in Portfolio	139,079.23	
		2,717,678.26
TOTAL		$66,999,010.65

News of Art, Music and the Theater

Two New Italian Operas

By MARIO LABROCA

Rome

ROME'S musical season opened with two new operas: "Corsaresca," by La Rotella, a musician who has reached maturity in his art, and "Donna Lombarda," by Cicognini, a very young composer. Both works are interesting as representative of the methods adopted for expressing certain tendencies in Italian operatic art.

"Corsaresca" is a typical opera of today. Well constructed, it conforms to all the rules for sound orchestration and free declamation. It is the outcome of enthusiasm and faith, of spontaneity rather than reflection. So far, so good: everything runs smoothly on generally accepted lines. Yet the work suffers from a fundamental weakness—too great a love of free lyricism.

The opera deals with a largely mythical world, a country of legends; so mythical and legendary indeed that one is inclined to draw symbolic conclusions from everything that happens. The open sea, corsairs, a blind prophet, sirens and so on all are elements contributing to the musical decoration. In this great sea of decorative elements the dramatic episodes have a hard fight to keep afloat and in consequence acquire a rhetorical flavor. It is possible to present and represent anything, but there must be some balance connecting the elements of the drama, so that an actual, and, needless to say, artistic interest is sustained throughout. But in this opera the first thing that strikes one is our inability to take part in, or be moved by, the fortunes of the corsairs, the chief's love for the siren, or the tragic end of the entire company. Nothing new is revealed and there is no operatic problem because the problem is essentially a musical one.

Operatic works live if three-fourths of the music is alive, that is, capable of arousing æsthetic emotions. But the emotions can be evoked only by music which represents living characters, which expresses the individual convictions of the composer and does not follow blindly in the footsteps of others; music that does not exalt itself by reason of its own emphasis, but confines itself modestly within the limits of the musical discourse, expanding in accordance with the logic imposed by its own nature. For the laws that govern operatic art are the same as those underlying all music, of whatever genre.

Though there is nothing to be said against the professional skill of which "Corsaresca" gives ample proof, the opera lacks actual vitality and never has the appearance of conforming to true Italian tradition.

Cicognini's "Donna Lombarda" leaves a different impression. The fundamental value of this short opera lies in the fact that it has some content. It possesses a force which is, as yet, obscure, uncertain and virginal. It shows a definite desire to escape from conventional forms. So far, it is a question of intentions, rather than of realizations, but in youth, I consider intention preferable to perfect realization.

Cicognini is inclined to circumscribe opera within its essential elements, that is, to the dramatic. Action is reduced to its bare limits. There is no embellishment, no empty declamation, but a definite approach to a synthesis. Musically, he shows a strong determination to avoid the declamatory, the recitative and all the modes of expression that bad taste has raised to the dignity of art.

"Donna Lombarda" is nothing less than a free scenic representation of a popular song. To this, Cicognini has added only one character—the chorus. This was, perhaps, a mistake. Among characters with definite actions to perform the chorus takes the only part which has nothing to do but a great deal to say. One knows the objection which is invariably raised—"like the chorus of Greek tragedy." But in art the law of equilibrium is inviolable. The Greek poets assigned to the chorus all the lyrical atmosphere in which the drama lived and breathed, and, between the force of the dramatic scenes and the lyrical power of the choral episodes, there was such a perfect balance that both were indispensable.

In this work the choral element seems to be lacking in the dramatic, or lyrical, essential which could raise it to the level of a dramatis persona. Apart from a slight concession to declamatory style the characters tend toward an intrinsically dramatic language. I got the impression that the composer had reached his conclusion by means of renunciation, in reducing words and musical expressions to their bare essentials.

In spite of the fact that the virtues of this opera are purely negative, they still show the possibility of a postive development.

Courtesy of Boston Museum of Fine Arts to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
"Madonna and Child," by Andrea Mantegna

Boston Acquires a Mantegna

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE Italian Gallery of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts has been enriched by the accession of a painting of the Madonna and Child by the famous Paduan, Andrea Mantegna. The fame of this master was dimmed somewhat by greater luminaries who lived and painted in his day, but the quality of his genius was not lessened. He was one of the Italian painters with an inordinate zeal to solve difficult problems. His preoccupation with painting form in as solid and sculptural a manner as possible and his delight in poising subjects foreshortened and thrusting them into odd perspective puts him in a class with the intellectual Pollaiulo, Signorelli and Piero della Francesca.

Mantegna was a student of antiquity; he had seen and examined ancient Greek and Roman fragments, and often his archæological interest took precedence over his own imaginative expression. In his early works especially, one observes the classical heroic types, their arch, aloof character. But he, like Michelangelo, quite naturally grew away from what was remote and was drawn unwittingly into the mood and fashion of his time. Looking chronologically at his pictures, we discover in later days more Florentine and Venetian elements; he becomes more the Italian with time.

The panel acquired by the Boston Museum was painted in about 1454, when the master was in his twenties. This mid-century date is a very important one, for it marks the turning point from medieval austerity, rigorous Byzantine tradition, angularity and impersonality to the realism and elaborate articulation of the Renaissance. In this Boston panel we feel the strength of the two traditions, one about to disappear, another in the making. Mantegna releases the Byzantine tension just enough to convey warmth and motherliness to Mary. The child recalls Roman prototypes; the figure is commanding, the countenance contemplative.

One of the greatest of draftsmen, Mantegna realized form through the skillful placing of lines. In the shaping of fingers and palm, in the oval curve of the head of the mother, in the twist of drapery folds there is a play of line which is as rich in pattern as it is evocative of form. Even at this early date, Montegna had those monumental characteristics which distinguished him. His breadth of manner, his solid sense of picture making, prevented him from fussiness and over-refinement. This panel, small as measured in inches, has the grandeur of an immense decoration.

The color enriches the emotional character; it is not warm or rich, but tends rather toward pallor and remoteness. A rosy tinge enlivens the skin, the mantle is a metallic blue, the robe light red. Mantegna had the tendency toward etiolation which we find in all artists of classical trend.

DOROTHY ADLOW.

British Films in 1933

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

DURING the last 12 months the British film trade has made an avowed effort to recover the supremacy which it lost at the beginning of the war. This effort has not yet been crowned with success, but those chiefly responsible for making it are full of hope that before long London will be the most prosperous and the most significant film-producing center in the two hemispheres.

They have undoubtedly much with which to justify their optimism. British public and critics treat English films today as potentially worthy of comparison with those of any other country. Moreover, the recent record of English pictures is one of which America or Russia or France might well be proud. It is true that it contains nothing of the artistic level of the "Mickey Mouse" cartoons or the "Silly Symphonies," which are the best things since Chaplin; but "Rome Express," "Falling for You," "Jack's the Boy," "I Was a Spy" and "The Wandering Jew," with one or two more, are films that aspire to a position in the first class. Generally speaking, it might be said that British films are clean and amusing, well acted, according to ordinary theatrical standards, cleverly directed and subtly photographed. Personally, we would rather see a characteristic English film than any other screen entertainment in the world, always excepting the creations of Mr. Walt Disney.

* * *

That being so, we may as well say outright that we do not consider that English films, despite the enormous progress made in the recent past have even a remote chance of achieving their ambition of ousting all others in the matter of popularity. Our experience in the past year has suggested several reasons for this, of which the first is that English pictures as yet show no sign of recognizing that the cinema is a separate art from that of the theater. This can be seen at a glance from the British notion of an all-star film cast. Following the American example, Britain has begun to produce films in which almost every player is an actor or actress of considerable repute. In every case, these films are presented by players whose fame has been gained exclusively in the theater.

Even in small details the influence of the theater on the British cinema is apparent. In that admirable picture, "I Was a Spy," in which Miss Madeleine Carroll gives a fine performance, there is a scene in which the heroine, a Belgian girl, is tried for her life before a German court-martial. Here Miss Carroll makes an eloquent speech which she delivers with great effect. Unfortunately, for this episode her lips had been made up extravagantly, and this defect is apparent during the close-ups. Miss Carroll, a distinguished stage actress, had made up as she would do in the theater, where the distance of the audience and the comparative feebleness of the lights would have given the right effect. No allowance had been made for the special conditions of the screen.

* * *

Secondly, British pictures display a tendency to rely on verbal wit instead of on photography. A recent British film showed a bus passing down a London street in extremely wet weather. The conductor remarked to a passenger as he got on, "It's a good night for ducks," to which the passenger replied with surliness, "Why?" The conductor answered, "Mind the step." The humors of inconsequence have always been a favorite ground for English jesters, and this scrap of conversation amused us highly. But so far as we could see, it did not amuse any other person in the cinema. It was not emphasized in any way by a visual impression.

In the same program was an American film, which put over the same kind of joke. Two tramps had just returned to their travels after serving, in their ordinary clothes, as professors at a girls' college. (Perhaps we should explain that the film was a musical extravaganza, and not a realistic study of American education.) Said one of the tramps to the other, "Where's my luggage?" "I ate it," replied his companion. To which there came the answer, "In that case, will you have this waltz with me?" The humor of these lines is of precisely the same kind of inconsecutiveness as is that in the British picture, and like the British episode, it fell completely flat.

But here comes the vital difference. At this point the British picture dropped the joke, and went on to something else. The American picture did not. It showed a shot of the two tramps, burly, unshaven and disheveled, dancing a waltz with every appearance of gracefulness and care, and the visual incongruity between their appearance and their activities brought the laugh which the verbal joke had failed to evoke.

Thirdly, English films are afraid of melodrama. Exceptions to this rule, such as "I Was a Spy" and "Rome Express," when well done, enjoy in England a popularity equal to that of the most successful American pictures. But these exceptions are few and far between. The usual good British film has a scenario like a first-rate musical comedy. Its hero is an engaging young man, of exquisite manners and vast stupidity, who at the end of five reels drops into unexpected prosperity. When this kind of film is done well—and some recent British films have done it superbly—the asininities of the hero can be diverting. But, until public taste changes, it would seem that a flourishing film industry is best built upon melodrama as a foundation. The people apparently want roast beef; and Britain tries to give them first-rate whipped cream.

HAROLD HOBSON.

Paris Musical Events

By EMILE VUILLERMOZ

Paris

PARISIAN musical life is feeling the effects of the fluctuations of international politics. Those who know our traditions of hospitality have not hesitated to come and seek sanctuary. Every day, we hear of exiled artists who, individually or in groups, come to solicit our approbation. The most remarkable of these manifestations has been that which the big Synagogue of Berlin offered us, under the direction of M. Benjamin Spott.

The Berlin liturgical singers divided themselves into two traveling companies, one of which went East and the other West. The latter has just paid us a visit. It is made up of 25 artists clothed in long black robes.

These somber men with pensive faces have more the look of Slavs than of Germans. They are artists of great worth, extraordinarily well-disciplined, possessing in particular a notable cleanness of attack and articulation. Apart from other considerations, the choir of the Berlin Synagogue represents a musical force of extraordinary quality. A repertory of religious and popular songs enabled them to show their talent in all its aspects. Their success was considerable.

* * *

A more modest group was composed by the "Quatre Piano Kiddies," an association of four virtuosos, also exiles. Their numbers comprise very ingenious arrangements of classical works for four pianos. They played thus the Vivaldi Concerto transcribed by Bach, Weber's "Invitation to the Waltz," the Barcarolle of Schubert and the "Bolero" of Ravel.

These arrangements make possible varied and delicate effects. The doubling or intersecting of the vibrations of the piano strings give a really surprising richness of sound. With quick repetitions of notes, one of these virtuosos achieves a curious effect of sustained tone. It is an orchestration that gives these familiar works a quite new color. Of course, the "Quatre Piano Kiddies" also tackle the repertory of light music with great pleasure. They gave us amusing fantasias, selections and variations on jazz themes. These four brilliant pianists obtained a lively success.

The Republican Guard, conducted by M. Pierre Dupont, has just played for the first time a "Hymne Funèbre" by Florent Schmitt, commissioned by the University of Fine Arts. It is a work of great attraction written for choruses, solos, organ and military band. M. Florent Schmitt excels in the use of somber colors. This Hymne enabled him to rise without effort to the most tragic eloquence. On the same occasion the magnificent fanfares of the third act of the "Martyre de Saint Sebastien" of Claude Debussy were played muted—a grandiose and striking effect which produced a strong impression.

At the Philharmonic Society, Mme. Wanda Landowska was applauded in the famous Goldberg Variations of Bach and the 12 "Folies" of Couperin. The admirable harpsichord player presented this program with a splendid authority. She gave, in particular, an extraordinarily penetrating interpretation of the 30 Variations, which contain so many prophetic phrases and so many accents that were new for the period. But the difficulty of these pages exiles them generally from our concerts. Let us congratulate Mme. Landowska, whose virtuosity equals that of Goldberg himself, for the courage of which she gave proof in devoting herself to this difficult and useful propaganda.

* * *

Under the generous and enthusiastic impetus of Mme. Homberg, the "Société d'Etudes Mozartiennes" has just offered us in a single evening five "first performances" of the Salzburg master. It is not a question of little library pieces of no importance but of significant sacred works like the "Inter Natos Mulierum," like the "Sub Tuum Præsidium," the "Lacrymosa," the "Kyrie" said to be "of Munich" and the "Litanies du Saint-Sacrement" for soloists, choir, orchestra and organ. The authenticity of the "Sub Tuum" has been contested without, however, anyone being able to furnish proof of the error. It is difficult to persist in skepticism when one hears this entrancing page in which two voices vie with each other in mystic transport to divide the phrases of the angelical Invocation. It possesses, indeed, all the characteristics of Mozart's genius in all that is most pure and most touching.

The "Kyrie" is a page of admirable nobility and the "Litanies du Saint-Sacrement" abounds in delicious details. These are revelations of the highest importance which are worth this effort. The performance was worthy of the works. The choir especially astonished us by their purity, freshness and transparency.

On his return from a journey around the world, M. Maurice Martenot has presented to us some new sound-wave instruments. His efforts tend to put these mysterious sonorities into the grasp of any amateur. Before, it was by a movement of the hand in the air that he increased or decreased the length of the vibrating wave. This technique required considerable training and great accuracy. Now, it is a keyboard which determines the waves. One can therefore play this Æolian instrument like a piano or an organ. M. Martenot gave us several works arranged for four of these instruments. He thus obtained a performance of the Ravel Quartet and Sonatine the poetry and charm of which delighted those present.

Music is thus endowed with a new means of expression the color of which is absolutely fairylike. It must not be abused to avoid monotony, but composers have no right to ignore these new resources which create, in particular, polyphonic effects of incomparable suavity.

Drawings for Prints

By E. C. SHERBURNE

New York

SELDOM is there an opportunity to see an artist's prints shown beside the drawings upon which he based them. Such an opportunity has been provided by Mr. Frank Weitenkampf, the resourceful curator of prints of the New York Public Library. Out of the resources of the library's collections, supplemented by loans from dealers and private collectors, he has assembled a noteworthy exhibition which is to continue until March 31. The rarer artists are sometimes represented by facsimiles, but always a good idea is conveyed of their individual procedure.

Here may be studied the artist's invention and style in direct expression as he sweeps down his idea upon the paper, sometimes so sketchily as to seem to be working in shorthand, again working out his scheme in such finality of line and tone that the result needs merely a direct translation into etching, engraving or lithograph.

A facsimile of a drawing by Rembrandt shows how he worked out the contours of an "Artist and Model" subject with that sure expressiveness of line which caught the very character of the masses at the same time he was recording the modeling of light upon the inflowing planes. Out of this sketch he evidently developed the accompanying familiar unfinished etching of the same subject. A. Van Ostade in "The Family" was content to set down only the characterizing lines, working in the values of light and shade when he came to make his etching. Facsimiles of the drawings Dürer made of the appearance and action of hands and arms in the preparation of his "Adam and Eve" indicate a desire for finding finality in the material.

Nothing remained to do with Aubrey Beardsley's pen-and-ink but a physical transference into a line engraving for the frontispiece of Ernest Dowson's "The Pierrot of the Minute." Similarly complete was the pen-and-ink work of Robert Blum, Rockwell Kent, Phil May, John Leech, D. Vierge, Eric Gill and William Strang, illustrators who brought imaginative originality to their designs that often lifted their contribution to a book to a level with that of the authors they supplemented.

G. Cruikshank liked to work out his illustrations in color, and here we see how strongly he carried out the dramatic implications of Dickens's description of the scene in which Oliver Twist asked for more porridge, and how high was the artist's response to the emotion in a tableau for "Uncle Tom's Cabin." Copies of the books are open at the reproductions and we can trace the thoroughness with which Cruikshank considered expressiveness in each of the personages.

Fragonard, in an illustration for a La Fontaine fable, was satisfied in his fundamental drawing to find the big, essential lines, while Blake worked out completely his small illustrations in color for the Book of Job series. Doré set down graceful notations of a flower girl to be afterward adapted into an elaborated composition. Several of Daumier's hasty notes of the forms of lawyers, to be used in his satirical lithographs, show how sharply he could capture the fleeting moment.

Here are drawings made by Winslow Homer at the front during the Civil War, and the magazine illustrations into which they were developed; originals of Thomas West's cartoons for Harper's Weekly; a drawing by George Hart, which he worked up into his drypoint, "Lovers lot, Delacroix, Bodmer, Gavarny, compositions by A. Bloemaert, T. Rowlandson, Goya, Hogarth, Gravelot, Delacroix, Bodmer, Gavarny, Méryon, Manet, Lalanne, Bracquemond, Mauve, Refaelli, Forain and Steinlen, among many others.

On view at the Grand Central Art Galleries until Jan. 13 is a special exhibition of 100 prints selected by the Society of American Etchers. Most of the etchings, drypoints and aquatints have been seen in recent New York print shows. New to this writer was Mr. Luigi Lucioni's "Long Island Barn," a rural scene, in which the various planes of distance are made much of pictorially. An engrossing design has been made of entwined slender trees by Mr. Harry E. Tuttle in "Thorn Lot, Nantucket." "Following the Hay Wagon," by Miss Laurie Katelle, is a quietly homely arrangement, in which the strong figure of a woman worker is presented with adroit accent upon its sturdiness. Mr. Paul F. Berdanier's "Evening" conveys poetically the twilight hush that lies upon a village seen across still waters beyond a great tree, with a man in a boat floating idly down stream.

Under the sponsorship of the International School of Art, a large exhibition of Polish art is now touring the United States. This has recently been seen at the Brooklyn Museum, and is to be a feature of Polish month in Oberlin, Ohio, Feb. 15-March 15. It is to be seen in Albany, N. Y., during April. The peasant section of the exhibition will be on view in Rochester, N. Y., during May. The exhibition is now in Buffalo, N. Y., where it is to remain until the middle of January. Miss Marya Werten, a Polish artist, delivers a course of lectures in each city visited.

How to Annoy an Audience

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

NOW that the public is coming to the theater again, it would seem to be a time for the managers to study how to keep them coming. Yet the doings that are to be encountered in the playhouses drive one to the conclusion that these same managers are unaware of or indifferent to many current discouragements of theatergoing. These are so varied and persistent that we here set down some notes on a projected book to be called "How to Annoy an Audience." Purveyors of entertainment may as well know what they are doing before playgoers, satisfied with punishment, begin again to stay away from the theater.

When a patron asks for seats near the center allow your box-office clerk to give him seats at the side with the assurance that they are "near the aisle." Don't bother to replace missing or defective hat racks; if the spectator's hat slips to the floor it may be stepped on and so make business better in Danbury. Don't ring up the curtain until 9 o'clock; that 8:40 line in the advertisement is intended to get part of the spectators in before curtain time. Let them fume. Some of the spectators would get to the performance late even if 10 were the starting time.

They Call It Acting

In a chapter to be entitled "Acting," will be found a list of choice methods of irritating audiences. First would come the sort of performance that is staged by a naturalistic director. Dismissing the notion that art is ever an adaptation of nature for purposes of effect, such a director's idea of verity is to keep the players to a conversational tone that cannot penetrate beyond the ninth row of the orchestra, except at those times when emotion so gets the better of the mechanized players that they speak up in spite of orders. Players who have a tendency to be intelligibly audible may be encouraged to swallow the last two or three words of their lines.

Bad manners is another surefire cause of audience annoyance. Have your leading man enter a lady's drawing room and place his foot on a chair cushion, and we guarantee that you will make several score of women in any audience shudder The effect can be maintained, when it is necessary for him to remove his shoe to the floor, by requiring him to sit on a table, preferably one with slender legs. Never have him arise from a comfortable lounging position when a woman enters the room. This effect of nonchalance can be heightened by directing him to play most of his scenes with his hands in his trousers pockets.

If you can coach him to walk about leaning heavily first on one leg and then on the other, like an automobile rounding heavily banked turns in a road, his impression on the audience will be oppressive. Audience irritation may come close to its high point when an actor is directed, or permitted, to slap one of the ladies of the cast on the back as she passes him. This is a gesture that is obviously considered to be elegant and humorous by about 3 per cent of any large group of spectators. Any manager intent on annoying the audience will surely cultivate that small minority.

Defeating the Romantics

When the action calls for the use of a pistol or gun, be sure to have the actor wave it in the general direction of the spectators, to give them a shiver or two that they never counted on. When the hero is intensely in love with the heroine, have him look at her as little as possible. That will disturb all those romantic persons out front who wonder how he can keep his eyes off her. You can be sure that you are annoying the audience by this simple test: Get as close as possible to some pair in the audience that is laughing loudly in the wrong places; note those places and see if there are not other spots that can be made annoying to those who do not laugh at the staler jokes. Soon you may be able to get rid of this hard-to-please element in your audience.

Women players have plenty of irritating means at their command without resorting to bad manners. Encourage the leading lady to fuss with her hair and to forget that old stager who advised her to be sure of her looks before she leaves her dressing room. When she is supposed to be moved to sorrow by a scene, it is not necessary for her to have an emotion if you wish her to annoy the audience. Just have her dab the corner of her handkerchief in the corners of her eyes, being careful not to disturb the makeup, as a means of pretending that she is crying. When she sits on a chair or rises therefrom, have her bend forward sharply to get that lively jackknife effect. If she can give an imitation of the way the part would be done by Miss Lynn Fontanne or Miss Ethel Barrymore, so much the worse.

Producers can easily wreck a successful play by allowing the players to dry up in their parts for lack of rehearsals during the run. On the other hand, there is the producer who not long ago withdrew his new play after a single performance, having accomplished the feat of annoying the whole audience. E. C. S.

Movietones

By MARGARET LLOYD

Portrait Without Eyes

"AN ACTRESS acts with her whole body," says Mrs. Patrick Campbell, who is in Hollywood on her new picture-making venture. "It's unfair to give you only her face on the screen, or her voice. The face isn't enough—the whole person has to speak." This concerning close-ups, which Mrs. Campbell doesn't approve of and in her screen appearances would seek to avoid. Words from the mistress of beautiful speech and movement on the stage are words to be respected.

How often it is the halting gait or stiff bearing, rather than the white wig or pasted-on antediluvian beard, that gives the keynote of age in a characterization. A back may transmit the emotions of agitation or boredom, self-confidence or dejection, more forcibly than any number of grimaces. Shoulders have a language of their own, more subtle than merely shrugging disparagingly, lifting in amazement or bowing in grief. Legs are as expressive as arms in the delineation of character, both giving line to the action, as line is used in painting, drawing or the dance. They can be joyful, resilient, energetic, lagging with hopelessness or springing with exuberance. A crook of the knee or the elbow can place the entire emotion of a moment. The eloquence of hands is always recognized. How varied can be the myriad employ of fingers—passive, aggressive, prehensile or despairing.

Thus screen acting becomes a form of dance with the line of drawing, the color (in light and shade and opposition of masses) of etching or engraving, and the chiaroscuric round of sculpture molded in an ever-changing mobility. Yes, especially on the screen, where each actor is creating a separate portrait within a pictorial composition that constantly moves in animated flux. In crowd scenes, each person is important as a detail, no matter how obscurely seen. Truly the whole person does speak, with magnified intensity, on the screen.

Yet, contrariwise, Mr. Charles Laughton avers that nowhere else (except, of course, in daily life), are eyes as eloquent. Everybody in a cinema audience, he says, can see the actor's eyes. In the legitimate theater, it is only in the first few rows that their fluent idiom is fully apparent. Beyond those rows, there has to be much guessing. And again it becomes the whole person that tells the story—in a different way.

Here something is to be said for the close-up as one of the accomplishments of the screen that the stage cannot perform. Considered apart from eyes, it can make for delicate symbolism or graphic suggestion. Hands and feet, separated from the "whole person," can be exploited as figurative items. In the close-up, not only the person or its parts, but bits of machinery, a piece of statuary, the petals of a flower, may carry a message of powerful import. And in the close-up, eyes are eloquent, as Mr. Laughton's clever enunciations with them prove. But his body is an equally potent expressional instrument. His Henry VIII is vivified quite as much by swagger as by leer. It is when eyes are overdone by exaggerated play or the mistaken sense of beauty which elongates the lashes and enlarges the pupils to more than human proportions that they lose effectiveness in artificiality. Eyes are eloquent. But they do not tell the whole story. The whole person includes them but, like the face and voice, they sometimes become more emphatic by subdual, in a realm where physical action is paramount, where pantomime is more valuable than uttered speech, where mental activity is expressed through movement.

The "whole person" is a summary of all its parts. And thinking is the motor that impels them. It is everywhere the thought of the actor that directs the body—the assertive leg, the declarative arm, the pulsatile hand or foot, the gamut of facial portraiture. Though thought seems concentrated in the eyes when they are brought close to the observer, it is in reality distributed in the minutest gesture, even into the momentary stillnesses that serve, as bars of rest in music, to accentuate the rhythm. On the screen, thought and emotion can be communicated in a portrait without eyes.

Solitary Musical Laborers

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

New York.

ALONE, or joined to a group—some musicians succeed in the first of these two ways, and others in the second; an example of one who has made an independent mark being Miss Winifred Christie, advocate of the cause of the double-keyboard piano.

Women, perhaps, take the individual view more commonly than men do. For some reason, they like to go at things single-handed, whereas men find more pleasure in organized enterprises.

We find Miss Christie engaged upon an undertaking which she thinks of great use and value. She travels through one country after another, exhibiting an instrument of elaborated mechanism and doing in the character of soloist what almost should demand a couple of executants. On a visit to the United States just now, she calls the attention of audiences to formerly unknown allurements for the ear, that of players to untried technicalities for the hand, and that of composers to unexplored opportunities for the imagination. The more valiantly and enthusiastically she wages the contest in behalf of her strange piano, the more, we may say, she stays alone. She has an idea and she is its one, or at any rate its principal, champion. Proceeding thus, nevertheless, on her own impulses, she attains a more effectual self-expression, we may be sure, than if she continued to appear on the platform, as she used to, a recitalist of the conventional sort. Declaring her emotions after her preferred fashion, too, she seems to secure plenty of willing listeners.

Whether the double keyboard piano really adds anything to our present sonorities, whether it really simplifies the player's finger-problems, and whether it really invites to the writing of a new type of piece, or whether, on the contrary, it brings about none of these results, Miss Christie drives straight ahead. Possibly she will cause a reform of a kind she does not plan for or expect, one that in some good and desirable manner alters, perchance, the tone or the technique of the instrument of a single keyboard.

In any event, she is surely not alone among women who practice music in loneliness of one degree or another. For an additional example, Mme. Margarete Dessoff, conductor of the Dessoff Choirs, comprising the Adesdi Chorus, of women, and the A Cappella Singers of New York, men and women, may be noted. Though on the face of affairs, Mme. Dessoff has a pretty large company of coworkers, the task to which she has bound herself can hardly be regarded otherwise than as directly and immediately hers. Has she accomplished anything, we may ask, except to occupy some vocalists of more or less advanced training in preparation and presentation, the past few winters, of two or three programs of out-of-the-way choral pieces, old school and new?

Yes, decidedly; she and her choirs have had a stimulating and improving influence, nobody would deny, on both the singing organizations that do the big things for the town: First, on the Oratorio Society of New York, that attends to Handel and Bach; and next, on the Schola Cantorum, that looks out for Beethoven. The standard that Mme. Dessoff sets for a motet of Orlando Lassus, is one that Mr. Albert Stoessel must come up to when conducting a performance of the "Messiah" or of the B minor Mass, and one also that Mr. Hugh Ross must reach when drilling his choristers in the "Missa Solemnis."

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G. O. P. Split Adds New Hazards For Mayor's Program

But LaGuardia Is Pleased to Get Assurance of Federal Backing

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 6—When Postmaster-General James A. Farley started out last fall to crush the Tammany Tiger, the trick was turned — although not after the plans and specifications of the political field marshal of the Roosevelt Administration—with the aid of Republicans.

Today these Republicans are split wide open in a fight over alleged public utility control of their legislative program and are threatening all the reform measures to which the Fusion Administration which succeeded Tammany is pledged and which Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia is trying to effect in New York City.

Meanwhile indications are that pressure is being brought to bear on the Mayor by Old Guard Republicans to use his influence with assemblymen from the city's five counties to desert the liberal forces of Republican State Chairman W. Kingsland Macy in his fight to prevent the reelection of Assembly Clerk Fred W. Hammond, around whom the public utility fight of the party is centering. Reports from Albany are that the price they offer the Fusion Mayor for his support is favorable action on his reform measures, some of which were presented in the Senate Friday.

Refusal of Mayor LaGuardia to take the side of the Old Guard forces, it was declared, would evoke Republican majority hostility to the legislation he must have in order to carry out his program. Thus the very forces who mobilized to elect a Fusion mayoralty in New York City now would hamstring it as a result of a party feud and prevent it from carrying out the reforms to which it is pledged.

Meanwhile the lines are drawn in Albany to defeat the Mayor's bill for plenary powers. The first move to this end was made when Senator Dunnigan introduced a measure Thursday providing for the reopening of the New York City budget for the fiscal year 1934-35.

The Dunnigan bill would prevent the accomplishment of any of the real objectives of the LaGuardia administration.

Music

Howard Goding

Last night in Jordan Hall, Mr. Howard Goding, pianist, played a program which included the Bach Chromatic Fantasy and Fugue in D minor, a group of miscellaneous pieces by Brahms, the Schumann "Carnaval" and a varied group by Chopin.

To one hearing Mr. Goding for perhaps the first time, his program must have seemed aptly chosen. Each number was a familiar one and each Mr. Goding has played in Boston on former occasions. Yet one who has followed his recitals with no inconsiderable interest may be pardoned some slight disappointment at being served the same type of musical fare. Possibly Mr. Goding wishes to identify himself as an interpreter of acknowledged classics, leaving to others the task of presenting the so-called "moderns"; yet if this gifted pianist would continue to hold the interest of those who frequent recital and concert halls, he must soon find it expedient to offer something by way of piquant sauce to lend zest to his musical dishes.

Not that one questions Mr. Goding's musicality, nor yet his ability to extract the greater proportion of the essence of the music he essays. The Bach fugue, for instance, was performed in skillful and authoritative manner, and the Schumann was delightful, albeit some of the merry-makers still continue to be extremely well mannered little people. Of the entire program, probably the Brahms Rhapsody in E flat major and the Chopin Polonaise in F sharp minor will be best remembered. In these numbers Mr. Goding revealed his complete mastery of technical detail, playing with a vitality which won him prolonged applause and brought him back for numerous encores demanded by his large and enthusiastic audience.

G. M. S.

Traveltalk

Holmes at the Fair

In Symphony Hall last night, Mr. Burton Holmes opened his new series of travel talks with a vivid account of the Chicago Century of Progress exposition of last summer. It was one of the most interesting of Mr. Holmes's recent lectures, and it was applauded cordially by a large audience.

The lecture gave a comprehensive survey of the fair, with as much emphasis on the educational as on the entertainment aspects. Indeed, the first half of the lecture, which dealt with the informative phases, was really much more interesting than the second, which confirmed suspicions that the midway was merely a magnified Coney Island or Revere Beach.

Most of the major activities of humans were touched on, from art to kitchen equipment, and from prehistoric men and beasts to the newest mechanical gadgets and interplanetary harnessing of energy. The lecturer achieved real dramatic power in his account of the method by which a light impulse which started from the star Arcturus at the time of the Chicago Fair of 1893 was utilized to turn on a searchlight last summer.

Mr. Holmes was tolerant but reserved in his attitude toward the modernist architecture and the harsh color schemes of some of the exposition buildings. He described and illustrated with color stills and motion pictures some of the more prominent of these structures, including the Lama Temple, the Hall of Science, the Transportation Building and the pavilion of The Christian Science Monitor.

Indeed, the lecture was so satisfying that some of us were glad we had waited for Mr. Holmes to bring the fair to us.

Motion Pictures

Wholesale Movie-isms

It is only the exceptional film that is not marred by some commonplaceness or vulgarity. The hardened moviegoer takes these things for granted from necessity, assuming that the frequenter of movie houses will know what to expect. But two of this week-end's films are so flagrantly offensive as to be altogether unsuitable for review in the Monitor.

Naturally, "Mr. Skitch," starring Will Rogers at the Metropolitan Theater, is not one of them, although it too is marred, not by objectionable dialogue (although even here is a gambling and drinking scene) but by movie-isms.

So far as Mr. Rogers is concerned, it is almost all honey-wheat bread. He is always so simple and natural on the screen that you can overlook his mannerisms as you do those of any old friend. And he does get variety into his maneuvers.

The movie-isms begin with Miss Zasu Pitts, who is certainly overdoing with consistent invariability that woe-begotten hand-fluttering of hers. She is the Mrs. Skitch of the story. Then, among their children, a pair of little girls are made to seem as insufferable as possible and a small boy is given a tag line (Is it a *real* Indian? Is it a *real* geyser? etc.) that he repeats to utter boredom. There is a lack of taste rather than of morals. And the plot is of course machine-made.

What fun there is begins when the Skitches, after losing their home in Missouri, set out for California, with a marvelous free-wheeling coast on a very long and tortuous downhill road. It is carried on pretty continuously by the comedian, assisted by Mr. Harry Green and Miss Florence Desmond, who does some clever mimicry—of Greta Garbo, Katherine Hepburn, Lupe Velez, Jean Harlow and of Zasu Pitts herself. Young love is represented by Miss Rochelle Hudson and Mr. Charles Starrett. Views of the Rockies, Yellowstone Park and the Grand Canyon are superior to the story set against them. Mr. James Cruze is the director.

Miss Mary McCormic, the opera songster, is appearing on the stage.

M. L.

Art Notes

Providence Art Club

Mr. John R. Frazier, one of the better known painters of Providence, R. I., is having a one-man show at the Providence Art Club. The exhibition consists of an impressive array of portraits, a group of landscapes, some studies in color and drawings.

There is an interesting characteristic which we find commonly among artists who divide their time between portrait and landscape painting. The portrait is the breadwinner, and it is made in a style which is agreeable to the greater number; the landscape, painted on holidays and out of sheer joy in painting, is made in the style which suits the fancy of the artist. Accordingly the latter is more likely to bear the stamp of his individuality, and to reveal freely his enthusiasms and eccentricities.

Mr. Frazier paints portraits conscientiously. His models are depicted in solemn mien, sitting either three-quarters or full front. If they are academicians, they are swathed in the ample black robes; if they are laymen they wear civilian habiliments which are painted with exactness of detail, matched line for line, color for color. The artist adheres often to academic rules for modeling forms accurately, and for rendering surfaces with topographic exactness. Occasionally, however, he yields to the temptation to a diminished precision, to an effect which is blurred, impressionistic. However, this blur is not a mask of laziness for Mr. Frazier gives the impression of being able to conjure up all the finicking details, should he choose. Outstanding is the portrait of Mr. Albert Harkness.

The landscapes, subjects of Provincetown, are noteworthy for their evocative color, and for the seemingly carefree manner in which they are painted. The artist conveys to the onlooker a convincing sense of the warmth of the sunshine and the exhilaration of the air at the seaside.

D. A.

Haulers Seek to Halt Rail Store-Door Plan

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 6 (AP)—A petition asking that four railroads be enjoined from carrying on a "store-door" delivery service was filed in Federal Court here yesterday by the Ohio Association of Commercial Haulers.

Defendants are the Pennsylvania, the Nickel Plate, the Grand Trunk & Canadian National and the Erie Railroads. In addition to the injunction, a judgment for any loss the truckers may have sustained due to the "store-door" service of the railroads is asked.

Mexicans Object to NRA Plan

MEXICO, D. F., Jan. 6 (AP)—The Government's efforts to improve the standard of living by establishing minimum wages resulted Jan 4 in disclosures that employers have been discharging workers and closing their businesses. They claim they cannot afford to pay the wages. Dispatches from Tampico said more than 1000 workers had been dismissed by employers who claimed they were unable to pay the minimum salary of three pesos (84 cents) daily.

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HILL GROCERY CO.
"A Store Near You"
MOBILE, ALABAMA

FLORIDA

BRADENTON

Bradenton Hardware Co.
A large variety of Oil and Wood Heaters, also Cooking Stoves.
12TH ST. AND SEABOARD TRACKS

Montgomery-Roberts Co.
Department Store
"Where Shopping Is a Real Joy"

CORAL GABLES

Lyal Service Station
HOME OF FRIENDLY SERVICE
Standard Oil Products
Washing Polishing Greasing
H. M. Van Horn, Propr.
CORAL WAY AT DOUGLAS ROAD

CORAL GABLES GROCERY CO., Inc.
2101 Ponce de Leon Boulevard
A Complete Assortment
VEGETABLES—GROCERIES—MEATS and BAKERY GOODS
Quality Foods Courtesy Service

FORT LAUDERDALE

*Northern Electric Co. Inc.
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING
*Radios
and RADIO REPAIRING
218 S. ANDREWS AVE. Phone 1

FORT MYERS

M. Flossie Hill Co., Inc.
The Ladies' Trading Place
Ladies' and Children's Ready-to-Wear
Dry Goods, Notions and Fancy Goods
1010-1016 FIRST STREET

HOLLYWOOD

College Grill
Hollywood Florida
Good Food Pleasing Service
SOUTHERN HOTEL

JACKSONVILLE

Invest in Satisfaction and Economy
at
LOVETT'S GROCETERIA

HEINZ
57 VARIETIES
LITTLE RIVER MARKET
GROCERIES—MEATS—VEGETABLES
7909 N. E. 2nd Ave. Little River, Fla.

STERLING E. SMITH
Formerly with Greenleaf & Crosby 30 Years
JEWELER
DISTINCTIVE INDIVIDUAL
WINDSOR HOTEL
Visitors Welcome JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

ALABAMA

BIRMINGHAM

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232 West 2nd St., Arlington Place Tel. 3-1725
9-10 a. m. and 6-7 p. m. daily

Rosenberger's
BIRMINGHAM TRUNK FACTORY
LADIES' HAND BAGS
OF UNMISTAKABLE QUALITY

FLORIDA

JACKSONVILLE (Continued)

WRIGHT'S SILVER CREAM

WHIDDONS
"Jacksonville's Leading Grocer"
"THERE IS ONE NEAR YOU"
38 STORES IN JACKSONVILLE
Best Prices—Service Coupons

Furchgott's
Complete Stocks of the Nationally Known Fine
Kickernick Underthings
for Women and Children

COAL
MONTEVALLO
"The World's Best"
REX RED ASH—POCAHONTAS
WELLER-TUPPER COAL CO.
5-2841—Phones—5-2842

JACOBS JEWELERS INC
The QUALITY STORE
Diamonds, Watches, Silverware and China
LAURA AND ADAMS STREETS

NEW YORK LAUNDRY, Inc.
Phone 5-6115 Liberty and Forsyth Sts.
FAMILY WASHING

MIAMI

TO HELP YOU
If the article which you need is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor call MIAMI 32445

Smart Hats
Alice ROSS
Importer-Creator
265 E. Flagler Street

Walker-Skagseth Food Stores
Purveyors of FINE FOODS
Free Delivery Service
MIAMI - MIAMI BEACH
CORAL GABLES

Weidman's Garage and Service Station
General repairing, ignition generator, starter and battery service
Texaco and Sunoco Gasoline
93 S. W. 8TH STREET Phone 3-3027

Mammoth Food Store
Where Food Prices Are Made
Miami's Most Beautiful Food Store
N. Miami Ave. and 19th St.
MIAMI, FLORIDA

FLORA CORSET SHOP
Flora Hickey, Proprietress
CERTIFIED CORSETIERE
171 E. Flagler St., Opp. Olympia
Holeproof Hosiery
Powder Blending

TANNER GROCERY STORES
"Where the best costs less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street

SINCLAIR
G... and Motor O...
19TH ST. and N. E. 2ND AVE.
SERVICE AS YOU LIKE IT

GOODYEAR Tires and Tubes
Phone 3-1380 New Work
RIGHT WAY PLUMBING CO.
537 N. W. 5th St. Repairs

MAGIC CITY GROCERY
Incorporated
Complete Quality Food Store
1401 S. W. 17th Ave., Miami, Fla.
Free Delivery Phone 3-1328

IVES Certified DAIRY
FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for both adult and baby
Miami Phone 2-7162

Laura Jacobsen CAFE
Hotel Urmey, Miami, Florida
(Also across from Edgewater Beach Hotel)
CHICAGO, ILL.

Phone 31805
COTTAGE INN
REGULAR AND SPECIAL DINNERS
MRS. ERICSON Proprietress
1455 BISCAYNE BLVD MIAMI, FLA.

BILTMORE CLEANERS AND DYERS
Quality Work Prompt Service
Phone 2-1544 43 N. E. 30th St.

FLORIDA

MIAMI (Continued)

Nordell's
Miami's Largest Shop of Distinctive Millinery
140 EAST FLAGLER STREET
THE HOUSE OF FRIENDLINESS

THE ROUND TABLE RESTAURANT
267 EAST FLAGLER STREET

Toasted Sandwiches
Sundries and Cosmetics
Pleasing You Is Our Pleasure
EVERGLADES SODA SHOP, INC.
242 BISCAYNE BOULEVARD
Everglades Hotel Building

Smart GOWNS
Moderately Priced
Estelles
200 E. Flagler Street, Miami

GENERAL ELECTRIC
REFRIGERATORS—RANGES
DISHWASHERS
GEORGE PATTERSON, Inc. of Miami
1405 BISCAYNE BOULEVARD
MIAMI Phone 24854

GREEN-KEYES INSURANCE AGENCY, INC
Biscayne Bldg. Ground Floor

Hand Insurance Agency
ALL FORMS OF INSURANCE
902 Realty Board Bldg., Miami, Fla.
329 N. E. 1st Ave. Ph. 2-8635

HOME COOKED MEALS
Full Course Dinners 35c and 50c
MIRAMAR INN
1776 N. E. 2ND COURT Phone 2-1848

Kamlyn Mattress Co.
1158 N. MIAMI AVENUE Phone 2-4356
Renovators and manufacturers of mattresses, box springs, cushions, pillows and upholstery of all kinds.
HARRY HAMLYN, Proprietor

FLAMINGO GOWN & HAT SHOP
HATS and GOWNS of Distinction
To Fit Every Individuality and Purse.
208 EAST FLAGLER STREET, MIAMI, FLA.

MIAMI BEACH

Downyflake Coffee Shoppe
721 Fifth Street
MIAMI BEACH, FLA.
(Lindberg Hotel Bldg.)
Home Cooking That Satisfies

Distinctive Handcraft
BISHOPCRAFT SHOP
Colorcraft Hand Looms
2215 COLLINS AVENUE
near Roney Plaza

Now Opening for Fourth Season
LOUIS' GRILL
Serving his usual famous $1.00 dinner
From 11 A. M. to 10 P. M.
26th St. at Collins Ave., Miami Beach
Opposite Pancoast Hotel

ORLANDO

DICKSON-IVES
Orange Ave. Phone 4134
Southland Fashions
For Women, Children and the Home

Orlando Steam Laundry
Est. Half Century
Cleaners—Dyers
Launderers
W. Concord near Orange Avenue
PHONE 3176

QUAKER STATE and KENDALL OILS
AMERICAN OIL CO. PRODUCTS
Specialized Lubricating Service. Washing and Polishing. Simonizing
DIXIE KUHR SERVICE, Inc.
Willard Battery and Electric Service
FEDERAL TIRES
Cor. South Orange and Jackson Streets
Phone 3111 Free Road Service

If you are not on the sunny side
WALK-OVER
The Logical Place to Buy Shoes
WALK-OVER BOOT SHOP
64 NO. ORANGE AVE.

EMERICK'S CAFETERIA
ALWAYS RELIABLE
Established 1910
22 EAST PINE STREET
ORLANDO, FLORIDA

Orlando Food Palace
Everything for the Table
AT ONE STOP
NORTH ORANGE AVENUE

Southern Fertilizer and Supply Co., Inc.
Seeds—Feeds—Fertilizer
PHONE 3076
651 WEST ROBINSON AVENUE

PALM BEACH

Florence Beauty Parlor
BEAUTY CULTURE
By the Most Approved Methods
Realistic and Eugene Permanent Waving
Mrs. Joseph H. McKain, Mgr. and Owner
Lido Pools Bldg., Palm Beach, Fla. Ph. 8828

Orchids Flowering Plants Roses
Arcade Flower Shop
9 Everglades Arcade
Dial 6300
Palm Beach
Now Open Service and Quality

FLORIDA

WEST PALM BEACH

CONSTANT SERVICE
B.D. COLE
Engineering Service Department
Phone 2-3133 Guaranty Building
Murry Building, Office First Floor
Palm Beach, Florida

ALFAR CREAMERY CO.
Ice Cream, All Flavors, Milk, Sweet Cream and All Dairy Products
WEST PALM BEACH
FT. PIERCE and FT. LAUDERDALE

ANTHONY & SONS
Incorporated
West Palm Beach, Fla.
38 Years Devoted to Style and Quality in Ready-to-Wear

HALSEY & GRIFFITH
INCORPORATED
STATIONERS
BOOK STORE
Office Equipment
Greeting Cards for All Occasions

Hatch's INC.
A Complete Fashion Store ... Now Featuring 1934 Fashions

SOUTHLAND BAKERY
Cakes and Pastries Our Specialty
3409-11 SO. DIXIE Phone 2-2309

Burkhardt's Electric Shop
207 CLEMATIS AVENUE
Contractor Dealer
All Small Appliances
Ranges, Water Heaters, Masda Lamps

DOROTHY—DENNY
Exclusive Millinery and Accessories
NEW LOCATION
221 Clematis St., West Palm Beach, Fla.

SARASOTA

Taste the Difference in
OLEANDER ICE CREAM
Retail Stores in
Bradenton Fort Myers St. Petersburg
462 MAIN STREET, SARASOTA

General Insurance Real Estate
BROWN & STOKES, Inc.
BROKERS
Sarasota, Florida

Ladies' and Children's SUEDE CLOTH SUITS and POLO COATS. BEACH SUITS and SLACKS made to measure. LADIES' SUITS $9.00 and $10.50. POLO COATS $6.00.
Will call by appointment.
Mrs. EDITH WRIGHT
1735 OSPREY AVENUE

ST. PETERSBURG

For Advance Styles to Fit the Miss and Matron, From Size 11 to 54 at Moderate Prices SHOP AT
MILLERS
350 FIRST AVENUE NORTH
Facing Williams Park in the new modern Black Glass Bldg.
LINGERIE McCALLUM HOSIERY
GLOVES PAJAMAS ROBES

Bette & Co
Shop of Distinctive Apparel for Ladies
Featuring
Formal, Daytime and Sportswear
Millinery and Accessories
Always Advanced Styles

HEWITT'S GROCERY
9th Street Public Market
117-123 9TH STREET, NORTH
A Complete Line of High Grade Groceries at Reasonable Prices
ONE STORE HOME OWNED

ROGERS Dry Cleaners
MAINTAIN THE HIGHEST STANDARD of Work and Service at Reasonable Prices
1700 CENTRAL AVENUE DIAL 4187

"HOME OF BEAUTIFUL THOUGHTS"
The PALM BOOK SHOP and LENDING LIBRARY
Offers
All of the latest books and magazines. Also a fine assortment of Greeting Cards, Markers for Bible and Text Book.
"COME IN AND BROWSE"
208 FIRST AVE. N. DIAL 40.025

De Voe FLOWERS
524 1ST AVE. N. DIAL 5111
Member Florist Telegraph Delivery Ass'n
CALL AT
ROOS BAKERY
The Best of Everything a Good Home Bakery Should Have
625 9TH STREET NORTH

Princess Martha Beauty Shoppe
Expert Service by Competent Operators
104 Fourth St. Phone 6950
NOW OPEN
Prosperity Restaurant and Sandwich Shop
PLATE LUNCH and REGULAR DINNER
25c 35c 50c
708 9Tth St. N. H. E. Hopkins, Prop.

J. D.'S DO-NUTS
Usually Hot—Always Fresh—25c Dozen
Mexican Chili—Vegetable Soup
EXCELLENT COFFEE
Table and Counter Service
DUNKING PERMITTED
No. 6 FLORIDA ARCADE

OLEANDER COFFEE SHOP
109 3RD ST. NORTH, Opp. Williams Park
Featuring
Delicious Home-Cooked Foods
AT REASONABLE PRICES
MRS. LU. CARPENTER

CONCORD
PATIO RESTAURANT and COFFEE SHOP
Good Food, Excellent Service
Special Sunday Dinner
2ND AVE. AT 1ST ST. NORTH Phone 7823
A. B. CHASE, Owner

FLORIDA

TAMPA

MAAS BROTHERS
January Month of Opportunities
New Merchandise
New Fashions
TAMPA, FLORIDA

WHITE STAR LAUNDRY
and DRY CLEANING
PHONE 4367

POLAR'S Velvet ICE CREAM
Made in One Quality Only.
Phone M-1254
Our delivery covers the entire city in time for breakfast
Tampa Stock Farms Dairy
FOREMOST ICE CREAM
Phone 4983

Whittemore's
OIL PASTE SHOE POLISH
Old Reliable Shoe Fixry
C. S. UNGER, Manager
408 TAMPA ST.

Essrig's
Florida's Largest Exclusive Dress Fabric Store

BECKWITH-RANGE JEWELRY CO.
410 Franklin Street
TAMPA, FLA.

Lucille Davis
and Associate Beauticians
708 GRAND CENTRAL AVE.
Phone No. H-3602
POPULAR PRICES

WINTER HAVEN

PUBLIX STORES INC.

GEORGIA

ATLANTA

Schneider & Son JEWELERS
"Let Our Street Clock Be Your Guide"
101 PEACHTREE ST., N.E.
ATLANTA, GA.

MACON

CHAPMAN'S GARAGE
WRECKER SERVICE
419 Mulberry St. Phone 2951

Snow's DRY CLEANING LAUNDRY DYEING
Phone 6000

SAVANNAH

Lindsay & Morgan Co.
Furniture—Carpets
Draperies—Radio
RCA Radiotrons
G. E. Electric Refrigerators

F. E. DAVIS
SHOE REPAIRING
Work called for and delivered.
CORNER WATERS AVE. and 31ST STS.
Phone 9424

NEW WAY LAUNDRY
Phone 31121
Family Laundry—Dry Cleaning
Rug Cleaning

SOUTH CAROLINA

CHARLESTON

CAROLINA ELECTRICAL CO.
304 KING STREET PHONE 765
Electrical Contractors House Wiring
Radio Repairs and Parts
EVERYTHING ELECTRICAL

Fort Sumter Beauty Shoppe
PERMANENTS
FORT SUMTER HOTEL
CHARLESTON, S. C.
Phone 4811
Beautycraft in All Its Branches

REPHAN'S SANITARY DAIRY
Grade "A" Milk
Ice Cream
Cottage Cheese Buttermilk
529 MEETING STREET Phone 4505

PENNSYLVANIA

READING

For delicious baked goodies with an inimitable home flavor . . . visit the
CRYSTAL PASTRY SHOP
537 PENN STREET, READING, PA.
(Under Crystal Restaurant Management)

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

BOOK PLATES

BOOK PLATES : TRADE MARKS
Designed and Executed
ISAAC BONNER, 5234 Nottingham Road
DETROIT, MICHIGAN

HOUSES TO LET

LOS ANGELES, CALIF. (Westwood)—Lovely Monterey home; 9 rooms, 3 baths; completely furnished; exclusive residential district near University; sell or rent; reasonable. 278 BRONWOOD AVE.

PAYING GUESTS

SARASOTA, FLA.—Private home affording opportunity for rest and study; excellent table; convenient to golf courses and beaches. BERTHA STRANGE, 759 South Orange Ave.

REAL ESTATE

HOLLYWOOD, CALIF.—HAROLD O. WRIGHT CO.—Rentals, sales, property management, monthly reports for local and non-resident owners. 8439 SUNSET BLVD. Bonded Service. CR 4181

MRS. JOHN F. HUBBARD
Real Estate and Insurance
136 Bellevue Ave., Newport, R. I.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

PART-TIME WORK
We need high-grade men and women in all cities throughout the world for our international force of resident field investigators. Experience in interviewing and writing and good approach required. Work done on part-time basis, payment by job or day. PERCIVAL WHITE, INC., 1250 Sixth Avenue, New York City.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

ANTIQUES

OLD GLASS, china, books, sea chest. MRS. GRACE J. PALMER, 1851 Mass. Avenue, Lexington, Mass. Tel. Lex. 0218-M.

APARTMENTS FOR SALE

BOSTON ON BEACON STREET
NEAR BERKELEY—Attractive 9-room apartment, 4 bedrooms, parlor, dining room, kitchen and butler's pantry, 2 maid's rooms, storeroom, 2 fireplaces, 3 electric refrigerators, owner moving away. Box T-45, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BACK BAY
4 TO 3-ROOM SUITES with all modern improvements; convenient locations. Apply COLEMAN-GILBERT ASSOCIATES, 339 Huntington Ave., Boston Tel. Commonwealth 3212.

FURNISHED
Small Homelike Apartments
Adjacent to The Mother Church
Moderate Rentals
SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST
24A Clearway St., Boston KEN. 0482

BOOK REPAIRING

WM. S. LOCKE, BOOKBINDERS, INC.
Rebinding All Kinds of Books
94 Portland Tel. Capitol 8907 Boston

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Efficient Scandinavian and Finnish domestic help. 305 Lexington Ave. (42nd St.) New York. Regent 4-2234

GEORGIA

ATLANTA

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
TELEPHONE HEMLOCK 1041, 8-12 DAILY

INSURANCE
of every kind
Rhodes Lockhart
Lockhart Real Estate and Insurance Co.
TEL. MAIN 4652

EAGER & SIMPSON CORSET SHOP
Corsets, Brassieres and Underwear
24 Cain Street, N. E.

HATS for WINTER
Have your hat made to order, "just as you desire it," of any of the leading materials and in any color at $3.50 and up.
Tipp's MILLINERY STUDIO
Also Remodeling Hats at $1.00
401-402 NORRIS BUILDING

HEINZ
57 VARIETIES
Sold by
PIGGLY WIGGLY

Permanent Waving.
Megee & Fuller BEAUTY SHOP
All Lines of Beauty Culture
112½ FORSYTHE STREET, N. W.
Phone Wa. 1770

January Sale of
FURS
Reductions 20% to 35%
L. Chajage
220 PEACHTREE

LAUNDRY
May's DYEING
RE 5300
An Institution of 30 Years Standing
Mail Orders Solicited
Atlanta, Ga.

AUTHORIZED
Philco and Crosley
RADIO DEALER
WE SERVICE ALL MAKES
C. W. JORDAN
AT PARKS CHAMBERS
37 PEACHTREE WA 2158

J. P. ALLEN & CO.
Ready-to-Wear Millinery—Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN

SEE NEXT PAGE

Local Classified
United States and Canada

FURNITURE

CASH PAID FOR FURNITURE
Rugs and Bric-a-Brac. M. LOWENSTEIN 27 Huntington Avenue, Boston. Ken. 4451

FURRIERS

EXPERT attention given to all kinds of fur work; Hudson Seal (dyed muskrat) coats made to your measure, $250. WINTHROP FURS, INC. (C. H. Anderson) 250 Devonshire St., Boston Tel. LIBerty 9553

HAIRDRESSING

HAIR COLORING
Over-Dyed and Over-Bleached Hair made uniform or brought back to natural color. Specialist with 20 years' experience.
HELEN MacCULLOCH, Inc.
17 East 28th Street, Hotel Seville
NEW YORK

HELP WANTED — MEN

MAN to sell securities in Massachusetts on commission for a small, reputable firm. V-37, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

GIRL around 20 as companion, stay nights, free during day; N. Y. C. resident; reference; telephone. Write Box M-2, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

HOUSES FOR SALE

FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE
Near Kenmore Station, Boston; guest house with restaurant attached; attractively furnished, fully equipped kitchen; desirable location, convenient to subway; well financed; reasonable offer will be considered. Box V-38, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOUSES WANTED

BOSTON SUBURBS—Moderate size unfurnished single house; not over 7-4 bedrooms, 2 baths, garage, oil heat; convenient transportation to Massachusetts and Huntington Avenue section; occupancy Feb. 1st or before; adult American family; write full details, including address, snapshot if possible, rent asked; brokers or owners. V-34, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

INSURANCE

I SHOULD be pleased to serve the patrons of The Christian Science Monitor in their insurance needs. I am equipped to handle all forms of automobile, fire and all other lines of insurance coverage. WALTER A. DONLAN, 53 State Street, Boston. Cap. 5632, 5633 or Longwood 5691.

MFRS' REPRESENTATIVES

HAIG & JOHNSON, 73 Ann St., BRISBANE, Queensland. Established 30 years. English and Australian agencies.

MOVING AND STORAGE

BAILEY BROS.—Home and office moving reasonable rates; estimates given without obligation. 9 Elm St., Boston. Tel. Cap. 5686

I DEEM it a privilege to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long-distance piano and furniture moving. NOBLE R. STEVES, 184 Harvard Street, Dorchester District, Boston, Mass. Tel. Talbot 2400.

MOVING
LONG DISTANCES ONLY
EMPIRE FREIGHT CO.
93 Huntington Avenue Ken. 4435, Boston

When Looking for a Mover Call
N. E. AUTO VAN CO.
Local and long distance furniture and piano movers; china and furniture packed for shipment and storage; all wrok guaranteed.
NAT STACEY, Prop.
74 Ellery St., Cambridge Uni. 2780—1769-M

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

OLD gold and silver, precious or semi-precious stones purchased; goods mailed to us will receive prompt attention.
SAMUEL S. PEARLSTEIN
21 Beach St., Boston, Mass.

PAYING GUESTS

CHARMING OLD HOMESTEAD
ON CAPE COD
Ideal conditions for study; open fires; friendly cheer; spacious rooms; private baths.
SEA PINES, BREWSTER, MASS.

PERSONAL SERVICE

INVESTIGATIONS conducted anywhere; over 40 years' experience and an unblemished reputation. HOWARD W. MORGAN, 120 Boylston Street Boston Mass Hancock 2718

PIANO TUNING

SIDNEY R. DURFEE
Graduate of Perkins Institution
43 Central Ave., Newtonville, Mass. New No. 7876

PRINTING

E. D. ABBOTT COMPANY
PRINTERS AND STATIONERS
181 Mass. Ave., Boston. Ken. 4051-3277

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 195 Huntington Avenue, Suite 3—Nice, airy rooms, overlooking church park; single, double; permanent; transients or students. A. M. NEWPORT.

BOSTON, 37 W Newton St.—$5, $6, $7, $8 week. Tourists $1.00 per person a day with bath. Room here when in Boston. Homelike. Cozy.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Living quarters shared with refined young woman, $4; attractive home; select surroundings; near Christian Science church. Univ. 9104.

COMFORTABLE, sunny rooms, $3 and $5; board if desired, $7.50 and $8. 43 Falmouth St., Suite 2, Boston.

N. Y. C., 270 Riverside Dr. (Apt. 4 B)—Attractive front, sunny, double-single; private bath, refrigeration; moderate, homelike. Riverside 9-7255.

N. Y. C., 307 W. 79th—Large rooms, $10; medium, $7; newly decorated sunny apt.; river view; excellent location. ROUZEE (10-A).

ROOM, business man or woman, near The Christian Science Publishing Society; continuous heat; reasonable. V-35, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CHAUFFEUR, long experience, free to travel; references furnished. 49 Elmwood Street, Newton, Mass. Tel. Newton North 7940.

FRENCHMAN, 23, neat, refined, houseman, first-class chauffeur or capable second butler-valet; dependable, best references. ALBERT JARDOT, 23rd St. Y. M. C. A., 2nd floor, New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

EXPERIENCED housekeeper and cook wishes position. Write Box H-49, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

MIAMI, FLA.—Graduate of Columbia University; teacher of expression; also nurse; wishes position as nurse, companion or tutor. JESSIE COLLINS, Rutherford Hotel.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, whose "Facts About the Bible" appear on the Daily Features page of this paper, invites enrollment for his lecture course on "Paul." For information, phone Un. 4-3510, New York City.

WANTED

MIAMI, FLA.—Bachelor, year-round resident, desires garage apartment or room in private family, with breakfast and dinner; Christian Scientist preferred. Box 100, 1229 Ingraham Bldg. Phone 3-2443.

WEARING APPAREL

LADIES' muskrat fur coat, fine dark skins, perfect condition, size 44, full length; price $50. Laf. 7194 mornings (Boston).

Local Classified
Other Than United States and Canada

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

BERLIN—Lady wanted to share home, 2-room flat, or single room to let. Fräulein EWALD, Belle-Alliancestr. 85/II, Berlin S. W. 61, Germany.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

PARIS, XVI^e—Refined French family receives paying guests in comfortable modern home. BARONNE DE ROPP, 80 rue de l'Assomption.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

STETTIN—Piano Lessons
Thorough Instruction
EVA SCHNEIDER
Deutschestr. 6 pt. 1
Gründlicher Klavier-Unterricht

TO LET

NICE (South of France)
Up-to-date, luxurious apartments
GLORIA MANSIONS
63, Promenade des Anglais

Facing sea, view on coast and mountains; gardens in front; central yet quiet; apartments from Frs. 4,000,- per year according to size; plans sent on request. Address: Proprietor, Gloria Mansions, 63 Promenade des Anglais, Nice, A.M.

Continental Europe, Africa

DENMARK

COPENHAGEN

WATCHES
Paul Böttger
Frederiksberggade 23
Phone Byen 6441

Hellerup Farvehandel
Strandvej 161 Tel. Hell. 1061
WALLPAPERS, COLOUR and PAINTING REQUISITES

FASHIONABLE DRESSMAKING
Evening Gowns, Afternoon Frocks, Children's Frocks and Coats.
Anne M. Ferdinandsen
St. Mollevej 5 Tel. Amager 3316x

N. THORSØE-OLSEN & CO.
PRINTING OFFICE
Henrik Steffensvej 2 Tel. Vester 3059

FRANCE

CANNES, FRENCH RIVIERA

P. Martin
BAGS EXCLUSIVE FANCY MODELS
80, RUE D'ANTIBES CANNES

NICE, FRENCH RIVIERA

HOVNANIAN BROS.
ARCHITECTS and BUILDERS
2 Boulevard Victor-Hugo

PARIS

MONITOR
Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Gutenberg 42-71, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained.
3, Avenue de l'Opéra

Specialist in English and American forms. Sporting and Skating Footwear.
SYLVAIN CARBINI
Shoe-Maker
The most tender feet fitted.

10, RUE DUPHOT (in the Court)
Tel: Caumartin 30-61

SILK STOCKINGS
Louise Simonin
217 RUE ST-HONORÉ Tel. Gutenberg 50-43

Gaine Du Barry
Third Floor
9, Place de la Madeleine
CORSETS MOULDED TO FIGURE
BRASSIERES DESHABILLES PYJAMAS
Tel.: Anjou 22-37

"SAY IT WITH FLOWERS"
Charles Landrat
FLORIST
Rond Point de Longchamp
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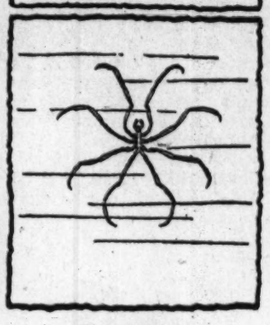


Sea Spider

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

"SAY, dad, what is this funny-looking fellow crawling over the seaweed? It's all legs and no middle! What does it do for a head and eyes? And where is the stomach? Can it breathe when it wants to?"

Tom Jr., on his first trip to the seashore after beginning nature work in school, popped these questions to his father, and his father has sent them in to All Nature along with a "critter."

The sea spider is a funny fellow, and no one seems to know just where to put it in the classification of marine organisms. But Tom was wrong. The sea spider does have a "middle," and it does have a stomach. But it has no breathing apparatus—at least none that natural scientists have been able to find. Even the stomach kept them guessing for a while, until they discovered that the legs were hollow. As for eyes, sea spiders have four—on a small prominence between the two front appendages.

The front appendages are the "hands" that have the responsibility for handling all food. Then there are four pairs of walking legs: long, spindly things, with the part nearest the middle hollow.

In the sea spider's family, it is mama who runs the house. She lays the eggs and hands them over to papa, who has an extra pair of legs with which to carry them. These are curled under the body through a sac-like pocket to help lighten the burden until the youngsters hatch out and march off on their own.

In Lighter Vein

Perhaps You Know One

The Christmas shopping season reminds us of the clerk who returned home after a hard day at the store, to find his son studying his chemistry lesson.

"What is a counter-irritant, dad?" he asked.

"A woman who shops all day, but doesn't buy anything," replied his father absently.

Tit-Bits

"Now that you are 21, you must help with expenses."

"Yes, dad. What can I do?"

"You can pay the final installments on your perambulator."

Household Logic

Johnny: "Mom, won't you give me that candy now?"

Mom: "Didn't I tell you I wouldn't give you any unless you kept still?"

Johnny: "Yes, but—"

Mom: "Well, the longer you keep still, the sooner you'll get it."—*Pathfinder.*

Impossible

The manager called his office boy into his room and indicated his desk.

"Look at this," he said sharply. "It is disgraceful! Why can't you keep it cleaned and polished as you do the banister rail outside?"

The boy shook his head artfully.

"Well, sir," he replied, not in the least put out, "I can't very well slide down your desk."—*Answers.*

Hm-m!

Two Englishmen were on the moors when a small animal darted across their path.

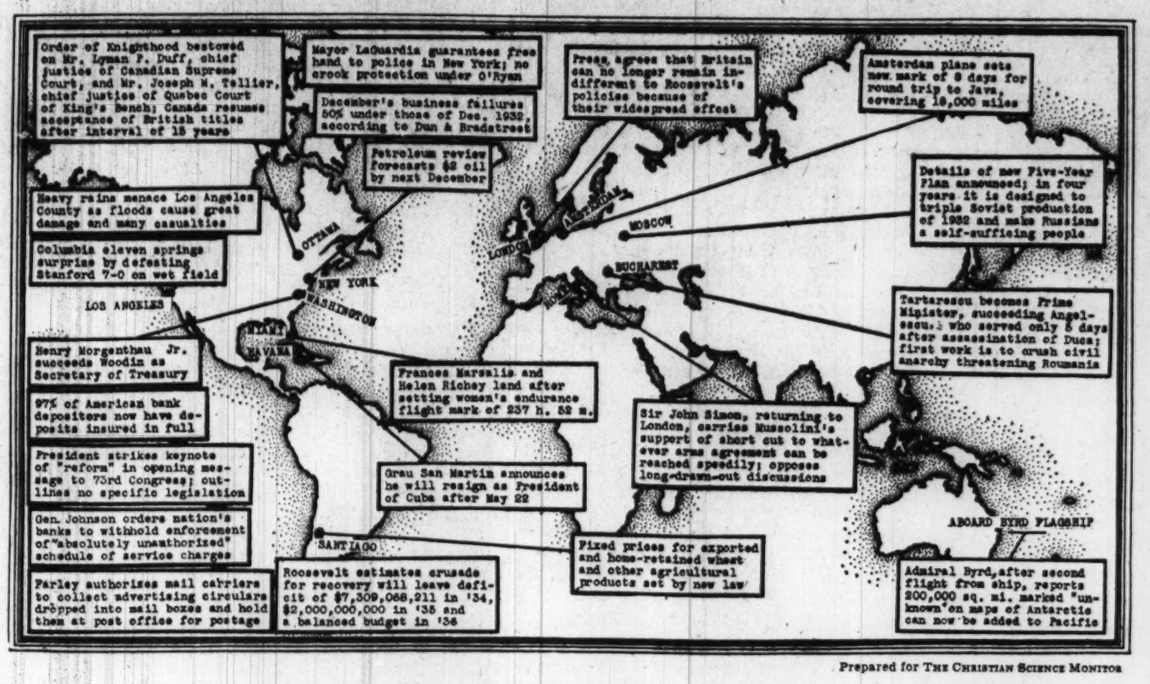
"It looks like a weasel," said one.

"More like a stoat," commented the other.

"But a stoat is so weasily distinguished," said the first.

"Quite so," replied the second, "but a weasel is stoatally different."

World News of the Week at a Glance


Order of Knighthood bestowed on Mr. Lyman P. Duff, chief justice of Canadian Supreme Court, and Mr. Joseph M. Tellier, chief justice of Quebec Court of King's Bench; Canada resumes acceptance of British titles after interval of 18 years
Mayor LaGuardia guarantees free hand to police in New York; no crook protection under O'Ryan
Press agrees that Britain can no longer remain indifferent to Roosevelt's policies because of their widespread effect
Amsterdam plane sets new mark of 9 days for round trip to Java, covering 18,000 miles
December's business failures 50% under those of Dec. 1932, according to Dun & Bradstreet
Petroleum review forecasts $2 oil by next December
Details of new Five-Year Plan announced; in four years it is designed to triple Soviet production of 1932 and make Russians a self-sufficing people
Heavy rains menace Los Angeles County as floods cause great damage and many casualties
Columbia eleven springs surprise by defeating Stanford 7-0 on wet field
OTTAWA
NEW YORK
WASHINGTON
LOS ANGELES
MIAMI
HAVANA
LONDON
BERLIN
MOSCOW
BUCHAREST
Tartarescu becomes Prime Minister, succeeding Angelescu, who served only 5 days after assassination of Duca; first work is to crush civil anarchy threatening Roumania
Henry Morgenthau Jr. succeeds Woodin as Secretary of Treasury
97% of American bank depositors now have deposits insured in full
Frances Marsalis and Helen Richey land after setting women's endurance flight mark of 237 h. 52 m.
Sir John Simon, returning to London, carries Mussolini's support of short cut to whatever arms agreement can be reached speedily; opposes long-drawn-out discussions
President strikes keynote of "reform" in opening message to 73rd Congress; outlines no specific legislation
Gen. Johnson orders nation's banks to withhold enforcement of "absolutely unauthorized" schedule of service charges
Grau San Martin announces he will resign as President of Cuba after May 22
SANTIAGO
ABOARD BYRD FLAGSHIP
Fixed prices for exported and home-retained wheat and other agricultural products set by new law
Farley authorizes mail carriers to collect advertising circulars dropped into mail boxes and hold them at post office for postage
Roosevelt estimates crusade for recovery will leave deficit of $7,309,068,211 in '34, $2,000,000,000 in '35 and a balanced budget in '36
Admiral Byrd, after second flight from ship, reports 200,000 sq. mi. marked "unknown" on maps of Antarctic can now be added to Pacific

Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEWS ABOUT NEWSPAPERS

(Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor by Prof. Harry E. Stone.)

The London Times was sued for libel in May, 1903, by John Murray, book publisher. Damages of £7500 were recovered. Thus ended the war between The Times, Moberly Bell, editor, and the Publishers' Association, which began when The Times sought to increase its income by starting a "Times Book Club," selling the Encyclopedia Britannica and other books at special rates to Times subscribers, 1898.

Marlen E. Pew, editor and treasurer of Editor and Publisher, served as press reporter of the Secretary of War, Washington, 1917.

Silas Bent, biographer of Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes, author of "Ballyhoo—The Voice of the Press," was in charge of magazine and newspaper publicity for the Democratic National Committee, 1920.

Walter Williams, president of the University of Missouri, formerly dean of the School of Journalism, learned the printer's trade as a boy.

Heywood Broun, columnist, and contributor of articles to magazines on the theater and on books, began his newspaper work as a reporter on the New York Morning Telegraph at the age of 20.

James Bryce in his 1921 lectures before the Institute of Politics, Williamstown, Massachusetts, declared that "the American press and the British press are, broadly speaking, not corruptible," but that "there are countries in which money exercises great power, buying up journals, or suborning them to pervert facts and to sell their advocacy of opinion." He paid his compliments particularly to Bismarck, with his subsidized Reptile Press.

The Editor's Puzzle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

215

Appearing very worried
by our steady advance
said the returned sol-
dier which continued in-
cessently, we soon saw
the troops opposing us
turn and beat a hasty
retreat to the rear, so
we only had to occupy
the empty trenchs which
they had evacuated

Edit this paragraph and compare your efforts with a corrected form appearing among the advertisements.

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

LOVE and thou wilt be loved, and may do that which thou canst not do unloved.
—MARQUES DE SANTILLANA

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Endureth—Long *u*, each *e* short. Not *in-doo'-ruth.*

Shewest—Two syllables, first *e* as in *sew.*

Sinai—Preferably two syllables, *Si'-ni.*

Water—*Wau'-ter*, not *wat'-ter.*

Nathanael—*Na-than'-a-el* (first *a* as in *sofa*, second as in hat, third as in mandate, *e* as in get). Not *Nuh-than'-yul.*

Sion—Same as Zion, only with the *s* sound.

Judaic—*Ju-day'-ik.*

Sacramentum—When a Latin word appears in English context, the "English" pronunciation rather than the "Roman" is preferred by the publishers of Webster's—it spares the student any sense of confusion over the pronunciation of derived words. Sound this word, therefore, *sak-ra-men'-tum* (first *a* as in hat, second as jn sofa, *e* as in epd, *u* as in circus; secondary stress on first syllable).

Seer—Two syllables.

Horeb—The *o* is long.

Really—Three syllables.

Shekinah—*She-ki'-na* (*e* as in create, *i* long, *a* as in sofa).

The word is taken directly from the Hebrew *shekinah*, "the dwelling (of God)," and is employed in the sense of the "majesty and glory of the divine presence." The word does not appear in the Bible, but it is derived from *shakan*, "to dwell," which is often used. It is, for example, emphatically employed in speaking of the cloud of divine glory dwelling on Mt. Sinai.

The writers of the Targums (translations or paraphrases of the Old Testament) wrote in the early years of the Christian era, and used great care to mitigate the anthropomorphic expressions applied to God. Thus, when a local action of God was indicated in the Hebrew text (such as dwelling in a certain place, or being seen), the Targumists were careful to substitute some expression involving *shekinah*. For instance, Exod. 29:45 is rendered in the Targum of Onkelos: "And I will cause my Shekinah to dwell among the children of Israel . . ."; and Isa. 33: 17: "Thine eyes shall see the Shekinah of the king in his beauty."

In other words, the Targumists endeavored to prove that it was not a corporeal God which moved about from place to place and was observed, but that His presence was indicated by a cloud of glory, a visible effulgence symbolic of God's immanence.

"Manna" (John 6:31, 49)—In the King James Version, the first reference to "manna" is found in Exod. 16:15, in the account of how the Israelites received food in the wilderness; but in that verse "manna" represents the two Hebrew words *man hu*, which can be rendered, "What is it?" Hence the American Revised Version reads: "They said one to another, 'What is it?' for they knew not what it was"; and Moffatt offers a similar rendering. Many scholars feel that this *man hu* is set down as the popular etymology of the Hebrew *man* (i. e., "manna") referred to in Exod. 16:31, etc. (see Brown, Driver, Briggs: Hebrew Lexicon, p. 577).

"Repent ye" (Matt. 3:2)—It may be noted that the literal and primary meaning of the Greek verb *metanoeo* is "to change one's mind." From this grew the sense of "to change one's mind for the better, heartily to amend with abhorrence of one's past deeds." (Thayer: Greek Lexicon.) In a footnote to Weymouth's translation, the rendering "change your minds" is suggested as an alternative to "repent ye." "Repentance," mentioned in verse 11, comes from the same root, thus meaning "change of mind."

"Whose shoes I am not worthy to bear" (Matt. 3:11)—To bear anyone's shoes, that is, "to bring and take them away; or to fasten them on or take them off" (cf. Mark 1:7), was regarded by Jews, Greeks, and Romans alike as "the business of slaves of the lowest rank" (Meyer: "Commentary on Matthew," p. 114). So the phrase employed by John would suggest at once the deep humility of the speaker and the exaltation of the Messiah whom he announced.

"Be ye followers of me" (I Cor. 11:1)—The Greek word *mimetai*, rendered "followers," is literally "imitators." Hence Weymouth reads: "Be imitators of me"; Moffatt, "Copy me"; while Goodspeed prefers "You must follow my example in this."

"This is my body, which is broken for you" (I Cor. 11:24)—The word "broken" is omitted by a number of the most important early manuscripts, including the Sinaitic, the Vatican, and the Alexandrian. Hence the American Revised Version reads: ". . . which is for you."

"He took the cup, when he had supped" (Cor. 11:25)—It may be noted that the verb "to sup" is not here used in the sense of "to sip," for in the original it means simply "to eat supper." Hence the American Revised Version, Moffatt, and Goodspeed read: "after supper."

"This cup is the new testament in my blood" (1 Cor. 11:25)—The Greek word *diatheke* means either "testament" or "agreement, covenant"; and it is of interest to recall that in the Old Testament references are made to the Jewish custom of ratifying a covenant or agreement by the shedding of blood (see Exod. 24: 6, 8). Moffatt translates: This cup means the new covenant ratified by my blood"; and Goodspeed: ". . . the new agreement ratified by my blood."

"Ye do shew the Lord's death" (I Cor. 11:26)—The word rendered "shew" means literally "announce, proclaim publicly, or publish."

"Come and dine" (John 21:12)—More literally, "come and breakfast" (*aristesate*). "The meal indicated is not the principal meal of the day (*deipnon*), which was taken in the afternoon, but the morning meal (*ariston*) or breakfast" (Plummer: "St. John," p. 371). So Goodspeed and Weymouth render: ". . . have breakfast."

"The sincere milk of the word" (I Peter 2:2)—The Greek term *logikos*, rendered "of the word," is literally "rational," or "in accordance with reason, or soul," and in this instance the translation: "milk which nourishes the soul" has been suggested (Thayer: *op. cit.*, p. 379).

The word *adolos*, meaning "guileless" in Classical Greek and here rendered "sincere," was long an enigma when used in this context, till it was discovered that it was used constantly in the everyday papyrus correspondence of the early centuries with reference to the quality of food, grain, etc., to mean "unadulterated, pure" (cf. Moulton and Milligan: "Vocabulary of the Greek New Testament"). Hence Weymouth translates: "pure milk for the soul"; Goodspeed and Moffatt: "pure and spiritual milk."

"Lively stones" (I Peter 2:5)—The term rendered "lively" is the regular Greek word for "living" and is identical with that used in the previous verse in speaking of "the Lord" as a "living stone." Hence in verse 5, Moffatt, Goodspeed, Revised Version, Weymouth, and others translate: "living stones."

VOCATIONS

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Private Postman

A PLAN for increasing his funds and serving his fellow students was evolved by a young university student, in delivering letters on Saturday afternoons, Sundays, and holidays when the regular deliveries are suspended. From sorority and fraternity houses and private boarding houses he obtained lists of names of those wishing to employ this service at a cost of 10 cents per month to each individual. He then rented two large boxes at the post office, to be used on the days mentioned, and proceeded to make personal deliveries.

Since there are many names in each house, the task has not been burdensome, and it has also eliminated the need of special-delivery stamps on letters arriving on these days. The plan has proved successful to him and very acceptable to his patrons. (Mrs.) C. A.

Shoe-Shine Stool

A YOUNG lad who had taken manual training in high school made a dozen shoe-shining utility stools. These he took from door to door; and when a housewife saw that all the necessary materials could be kept in the box compartment of the stool (covered by a lid), she was usually a ready purchaser. To date he has sold several dozen of these handy contrivances.
(Mrs.) C. R.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

His Mite

(Kansas City Star)

Kansas City, Mo.

FOR days a poorly clad man has been visiting the office of Mayor Smith. He insisted he wanted work and not charity and thought someone there might advise him. He was advised to register at the federal reëmployment bureau.

Late yesterday the man returned. He was radiant. "When I left my wife and three children this morning and walked downtown," he related in the office of the Mayor, "I had just one penny. Why she did it I don't know, but a girl up town presented her coin box and asked me if I wanted to buy a tag for the Mayor's tree.

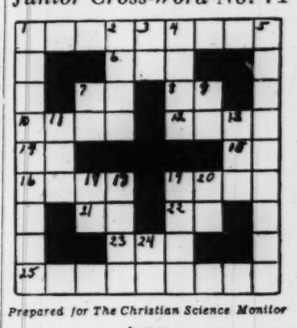
"'How much are they?' I asked, and she replied, 'Whatever you choose to give.'

"Digging deep into my pocket I found the penny. I showed it to the girl and told her it was all I had but I was willing to give it. I deposited it in the coin box thinking of my own little ones and feeling I had done my part in trying to make some other child happy on Christmas.

"Well, sir, I had not gone a block before my attention was attracted to the manner in which a storekeeper had displayed his wares. I went in and told him I could do a better job than that for 75 cents. He told me to get busy. In a short time I earned the 75 cents and started for home. There a call was waiting from a neighbor to do some work in his basement. I did that and was paid $2. When I was leaving the house to come down here and tell you of my good fortune I received a notice that my name had been drawn to go to work Monday on the civil works program.

"Some people may not believe in such things," the visitor went on with tears in his eyes, "but I really feel that my good fortune today was the direct result of the willing manner in which I gave my last penny to help make others happy."

Junior Cross-Word No. 71



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1—Natives of a South American country.
6—Sailor.
7—Mexicans live on this continent (abbr.)
8—Paid public notice.
10—Denoting every one separately.
12—Middle of the day.
14—Natives of Ecuador live on this continent (abbr.)
15—New England state (abbr.)
16—The Trojans lived in this ancient city.
19—Havana residents live on this island.
21—Is Portugal as large as Spain?
22—While.
23—To haul.
25—Natives of a continent of eastern hemisphere.

Down

1—Natives of Jerusalem live here.
2—The Great Salt Lake is in this state.
3—Cape Henry is on eastern coast of this state (abbr.)
4—Native name for Persia.
5—Natives of a country in southwestern Europe.
7—Cape Lookout is on eastern coast of this state (abbr.)
9—Musical note.
11—River in Switzerland.
13—Globe.
17—Upon.
18—County in California.
19—Inclosure for animals.
20—Chesapeake Bay indents eastern coast of this country (abbr.)
24—Above.

(The Solution Appears Elsewhere)

Brevities

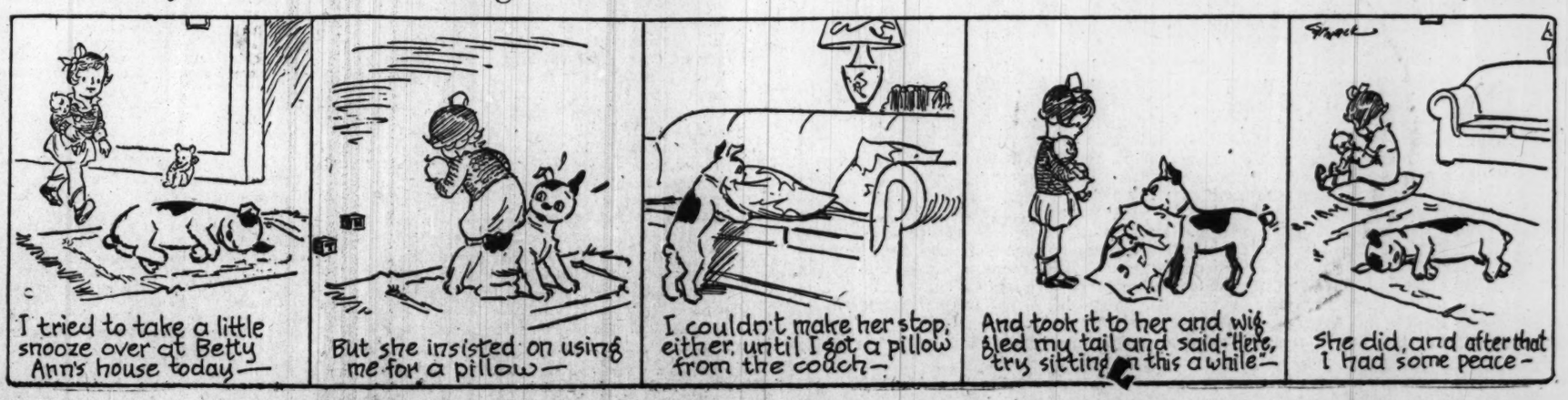
Atlanta Constitution: Now that there's a code for poets, let's hope it will prohibit them from working over rhyme.

Los Angeles Times: That sport writer's statement: "Fifteen per cent of Americans play golf," should be revised to read: "Fifteen per cent of golfers play golf."

Arkansas Gazette: About the only remaining advantage in growing two blades of grass where one grew before is that maybe you can get government relief for the surplus one.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—Lady, Be Seated!

By CARMACK


I tried to take a little snooze over at Betty Ann's house today—
But she insisted on using me for a pillow—
I couldn't make her stop, either, until I got a pillow from the couch—
And took it to her and wiggled my tail and said: "Here, try sitting on this a while—
She did, and after that I had some peace—

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 6, 1934 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

A Managed Trade

IF IT is true that nature cannot tolerate a vacuum, it is equally true that trade cannot tolerate one-way business. Yet the epidemic of economic nationalism that has swept the world in recent months has sought to create a trade vacuum by continued selling without buying. The result has been economic chaos and a two-thirds decline in international commerce, with early and complete extinction in sight. The nations are now awaking to the fact that they can stop trying to trade or they can so manage and fit their commerce each to the other as to benefit all.

In this column yesterday was discussed the progress Great Britain is making with efforts to rationalize her national economy in relation to the world. In Russia, of course, the Government does the trading, and in Italy something approaching the same control exists. France and Germany have likewise taken steps, through import and export quotas, to manage their foreign trade as a whole. Lately the United States has been looking toward reciprocal agreements, particularly with Latin-America.

Today the United States, or at least official Washington, is recognizing that a so-called "favorable" trade balance is a most unfavorable omen, for over any extended period there can be no one-way business. One almost unnoticed but extremely significant sentence in President Roosevelt's message to Congress sets the main outline of his program:

> All of us are seeking the restoration of commerce in ways which will preclude the building up of large favorable trade balances by any one nation at the expense of trade debits on the part of other nations.

If this program is carried through it will mean a transformation of the American economy at least as startling as that being wrought by the NRA. Reports from several directions indicate how the project is developing. George N. Peek, special adviser to the President on commercial policy, has recommended the establishment of a new governmental corporation to push exports. The Rockefeller Foundation and the Social Science Research Council are undertaking a monumental survey of international economic relations. At the same time Mr. Roosevelt has intimated that he will ask Congress for power to adjust tariffs in bargaining with other countries. Possibly most illuminating of all is the outline of a report made to the President by the Executive Commercial Policy Committee.

Although only an incomplete text of the final report has been published, it is apparent that in substance it asks that the United States shall establish a tariff system based on national rather than local interests, on economics rather than politics, and on encouragement of efficient rather than inefficient producers. It would give much of the tariff-making power to the one official representing all the nation—the President—and thus avoid the local interest logrolling by which Congress has always jerry-built American tariff walls.

It would grade industries according to their extent, public usefulness, ability to stand on their own feet and suitability to American conditions. It recognizes that some very important American industries cannot survive unless they can find entry into foreign markets and that such entry can be obtained only by trading, by accepting other goods in payment. The goods accepted would compete with, possibly eliminate, other American industries. The question is, which should be sacrificed?

Apparently the Administration is thinking seriously of the wisdom of withdrawing tariff subsidies from hoary "infant industries" which still cannot stand on their own feet in order to build up others which are so efficient that they are already walking into foreign markets. Supposedly the adjustment would be made gradually, so that capital and labor now engaged on inefficient production could be transferred to efficient industries.

Undoubtedly this wholesale reshaping of the nation's economy would be difficult and possibly painful temporarily; that is one reason for the move to avoid political obstruction by giving power to the President. And certainly the plan needs careful working out. But some integration of national economy seems imperative, for the damages from blundering along as America has for the last few years are likely to be greater than from deliberate though difficult discipline.

A Growing Wild Life Menace

BECAUSE of the facility with which it enables men to shape time and distance to their own convenience, the motorcar, from its earliest day, has been the favored vehicle of the hunter. As such it is an invention calculated to detract materially from the peace and security of the shy but friendly little people who live in our fields and woods. Its use not only has multiplied the number of Nimrods, but enabled them vastly to increase their range of operations. Whereas, in horse-and-buggy days, an occasional ten- to twenty-mile foray was the extent of the average hunter's activity, the hundred-mile trip in search of "good shooting" has become commonplace.

An added menace to wild life is the motorcar of the non-hunter, according to Alden W. Hadley, educational director of the National Association of Audubon Societies. Faster machines and faster highways are combining to take their toll. Traveling from New York City to Indianapolis recently, Mr. Hadley made of his autumnal trip a statistical requiem by enumerating the number of furred and feathered victims of speeding cars along his route. These included more than thirty squirrels, chipmunks, rabbits, opossums, woodchucks, and, surprisingly, more than seventy birds—more than one hundred of the country's "first inhabitants." All had been struck down by speeding travelers. Nor is the toll of wild life thus taken confined to the smaller game. Mr. Hadley cites a report of the Pennsylvania Game Commission to show that during a recent three-year period, on a single section of state highway, 139 deer have been killed in the same manner.

Present efforts to conserve the country's wild life, it becomes evident, must be broadened to include an appeal to the sportsmanship of motorists—a request that as they drive through bird-and-game inhabited areas, they exercise a concern for wild life comparable to that exercised in populous neighborhoods toward the lives of human inhabitants.

City on Wheels

JUST before noon in New York's Pennsylvania Station the lights suddenly go out and a strange twilight seizes the great terminal. A level below, in the Long Island Station, a deep gloom pounces on the waiting room and its flanking shops. In the catacomb of tracks the engineers experience the perplexing sensation of futilely gripping the little metal levers through which they have just been pouring precisely regulated measures of electrical power into the train wheels.

Wisps of blue smoke rise from the track levels. A fire gong clangs its imperative command. From the breaker room a long flame spits upward. Minute creeps on minute while 500 men work frantically to mend the mischief. Early commuters, puzzled by the darkness, nevertheless add their numbers to those already in the station, waiting for trains to take them to their homes. By mid-afternoon the pressure in the station is intolerable, despite the efforts of trainmen to route commuters home by other paths. Those who clamor here cannot or will not fully comprehend what has happened. These trains have daily borne them home and it is impossible to dismiss the faith that now they will do so as usual.

Scarcely ever save when a serious breakdown occurs are the inhabitants of our great cities aware of their utter dependence on a transportation structure of whose extraordinary sensitivity, complexity and magnitude they have little comprehension.

The modern city lives and moves in its system of vertical and horizontal transportation. Upon this system's ability to move mass populations rapidly between outlying districts and their work depends the city's existence. Morning and evening that structure of surface, subway and elevated transportation, together with the elevator, which makes possible the skyscraper and hence the city as we know it, is subjected to an almost unimaginable pressure.

Yet day in and day out this system that the growth of the city made imperative, and that helps to sustain the city, continues to function with a certainty and effectiveness that, for all its inadequacy fully to cope with the city's ever growing needs, is truly remarkable. It is only when spectacular incidents occur such as the Pennsylvania Station's short circuit or the earlier breakdown of the Chrysler Building's elevator system that we quite recognize the extraordinary ramifications and vital function of that system.

Child Labor Reform Challenged

RECENT progress toward ratifying the child labor amendment to the constitution of the United States has stirred both its friends and foes to activity. Twenty of the necessary thirty-six states have now ratified—fourteen in 1933, compared with six in the eight years after Congress proposed the amendment in 1924.

Several factors contributed to more rapid progress in 1933: The anomaly of exploiting two-thirds of a million children at premature toil when millions of adults were unemployed; the effective and generally acceptable two-year ban imposed on child labor in some 150 NRA codes, and realization of the importance of making the temporary NRA reform permanent.

Vigorous opposition now has come from Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, who brands the proposal as an attack upon fundamentals of American government and social order, an invasion of state and local government and of the rights of the family. He declares it would subject 45,000,000 children to federal espionage in American homes "equal to anything in Communist Russia." He asserts it would mean an unwarranted extension of federal police power comparable in its undesirable effects with the Eighteenth Amendment.

In reply, national organizations working for the amendment declare the industrial revolution had made the issue a federal problem, and assert that NRA codes have taken only about 150,000 children out of industry. They point out that while the Eighteenth Amendment was prohibitory legislation, the child labor amendment is simply an enabling act giving Congress, in its discretion, power to limit, regulate and prohibit labor of persons under 18, a power which the Supreme Court has twice ruled it does not now possess.

Dr. Butler's castigation of the amendment serves notice on its advocates that work is necessary to secure its adoption, and the ferment of discussion may stimulate dissemination of essential facts and hasten action.

Dr. Butler is certainly mistaken in stating that "child labor is disappearing with great rapidity through action by the several states and through the education of public opinion." Progress through state regulation has been made, but it has been spotty, uncertain, lacking in uniformity, and often temporary. States fumbled with the problem for a century until national action under the NRA occurred. The child labor evil was increasing at the beginning of 1933. NRA has done more to outlaw child labor in the past six months than ever was accomplished in a like period, and it achieved its results through regulation nation-wide in scope. The task ahead is to make the ban permanent when the codes expire next year. Congressional action will be needed. Experience with the two federal child labor laws upset by the courts indicates that when federal control of child labor has been exercised and is withdrawn, children again flock back into industry, often under worse conditions than before.

The nation should not run the risk of losing the ground gained. Permanent abolition of child labor is one of the biggest items of unfinished business on the nation's social calendar. What more important item could be entered on the credit side of the social ledger than ratification of the child labor amendment?

Stars for Your Wagons

STARS have long been looked upon as symbols of the unattainable; pin-point beacons in immeasurable distance. To hitch your wagon to a star carried, in addition to its shade of laudable idealism, some implication of impracticability. Star-gazing was considered the last word in idle dreaming, even while astronomers peered out from their towers upon the wheeling battalions of the galaxies.

Perhaps it was because of this concept of incomprehensible distances that star-gazing and star-hitching evoked more than a little of scorn and derision from those who prided themselves in keeping their feet on the ground. If so, then the picture is changing.

New discoveries place star-gazing in a new aspect. Dr. Francis Henroteau, in discussing before the American Association for the Advancement of Science an "electronic" telescope, set forth a proposal to apply methods of television to astronomy. By his device the light of a star will fall upon an artificial retina to be converted into electrical impulses which can be amplified millions of times and reconverted into a picture.

The possibilities that lie in a practical application of the theory are tremendous. A 200-inch reflecting telescope now under construction which is to cost $12,000,000 is the last word in astronomical equipment. Yet an electronic instrument as discussed by Dr. Henroteau would be the equivalent of a 2000-inch mirror.

Endless vistas open up before the imagination, the mysterious markings of far planets taking form and clarity before the gaze of earthmen, distance dissolving and vanishing as all of us become star-gazers. Stars will roll twinklingly out of the unattainable and immeasurable, to become understandable, companionable, and well within hitching distance.

The Casual Day

SIR CHRISTOPHER WREN'S spires are among his most noteworthy achievements. He doubtless knew something about foundations too. Of one of his buildings Carlyle remarked that it was "the work of a gentleman," thus turning one of the most gentlemanly phrases in the literature of criticism.

* * *

Wren in architecture, Carlyle in letters, managed to outwing time. And of Charles Lamb it has been said that by ignoring matters with which most writers of his day were busy, he missed something in the way of contemporary recognition but gained the love of later generations and possibly fame through many ages.

But the value of the lesson we might gain from this observation has never been more doubtful than it is today. Who would do our editorial and magazine writing and radio commenting if everybody felt the same way as Lamb? And what then, ask our editorial and magazine writers and radio commentators, would become of the world?

* * *

We spoke of Wren because we were thinking of buildings, and how proud a work it must be that calls an artisan skyward to chisel beautiful words into a marble frieze. And because we were also thinking how necessary a work it is to lay foundations, though it puts the worker where hardly a few glances come his way.

And we spoke of the day-to-day writers and commentators simply as groups in an army of able contributors to discussion of current affairs—an army of foundation layers. It may be that individually none of them will earn the gratitude bestowed on Lamb, Carlyle or Wren. But it also may be that together they are accomplishing a work as important and perhaps as enduring as the spires of stone or wood or thought that others meanwhile raise.

An order banning monkey meat from Canton restaurants informs the Chinese that "monkeys possess many of the traits" exhibited by men. The monkeys are said to appreciate the protective intent of the order while resenting its wording.

Protests from people who leave their house keys in their letter boxes have been directed toward Postmaster-General Farley because of his assertion of "extra-territorial rights over the mail boxes." The Postmaster-General deserves defense. He has said the boxes are to be placed under government supervision and all unstamped material kept out. That suits us. Circulars, hand bills, pamphlets and other litter will now have to be put in the boxes especially provided by the city for that purpose.

But suppose our wife should leave an unstamped note in our letter box to tell us where she has left the key that Mr. Farley won't let her leave there. Now suppose the note is confiscated by the Government. Well, we just hope it happens on the day we take the Postmaster-General home to see our stamp collection so that we both will have to sit out on the cold front steps together.

ARGUMENT FOR A BILL TO REGULATE ADVERTISING

Will Rogers: "All I know is what I read in the papers."

The Average Consumer: "All I know is what I read in the advertisements."

Diary of an Onlooker in Russia

By W. H. CHAMBERLIN

Moscow

THE major political event which the Soviet capital is now anticipating is the Seventeenth Congress of the Communist Party, which will open here late in January. Theoretically Stalin "comes up for reëlection" on this occasion, because the Congress selects the new Party Central Committee, which in its turn elects from among its members the inner steering committee of ten, the so-called Political Bureau, in which Stalin is the predominant personality. The Central Committee must also confirm Stalin in his regular office as General Secretary.

The realities of politics, among Russian Communists as among political groups in other countries, not infrequently differ from written constitutional specifications. Not only is Stalin's "reëlection" certain; but there is scant probability that even one of the 1500 or 2000 delegates who will gather here will lift a dissenting voice of criticism in connection with any party policies. The disciplined unity of the party has never been better assured; the recent purge has helped to eliminate from membership all who laid themselves open to the suspicion of heretical views; and the Congress will represent a well-chosen gathering of the party faithful, gathered to cheer and to ratify what is laid before them in the way of nominations and resolutions, not to initiate or to criticize.

Much more than the regular two-year interval has elapsed since the last Congress met in the summer of 1930. Last year might have been an unfavorable time for such a gathering. The outlook in agriculture was so gloomy that a few mutterings of doubt and discontent might have been heard from delegates from the rural areas of Ukraina and the North Caucasus. But the better harvest this year, some gains in the output of industry and several diplomatic successes culminating in American recognition, have built up a better mood.

Although nothing in the way of parliamentary debate is to be expected at the coming Congress, several prospective features of its deliberations should attract the attention of the outside world. Stalin will make one of his infrequent public pronouncements in the shape of the long "political report" which he always delivers on such occasions. The Second Five-Year Plan will be described in detail by Premier Vyacheslav Molotov and by the president of the State Planning Commission, V. V. Kuibishev.

At first sight it may appear strange that a plan which has already run for one year should be described in full only now. But Russia's past experience with economic planning clearly indicates that efforts to project the precise volume of output at the end of a five-year period can only be sketchy and conditional. The Second Five-Year Plan will be interesting not so much for its numerical forecasts as for the trends in the development of Soviet economy which it will indicate. Two things may safely be predicted: that railroad transportation, injuriously neglected during the First Plan, will receive more consideration and that efforts will be made to stimulate the output of goods of everyday consumption, of which there is still an acute shortage.

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The opera in Moscow is always fascinating, both from an artistic and from a social standpoint. This was brought home to me very vividly during a recent performance of Moussorgsky's ever magnificent "Boris Godunov." The cast was excellent; and the tall, imposing bass, M. O. Reizen, proved himself a not unworthy successor of Challapin in the latter's famous rôle as the remorse-haunted Tsar Boris. But "Boris Godunov" is great not only as a picture of the individual tragedy of Boris, but as an imaginative projection of the mass tragedy of the Russian people, reflected in the mournful choruses of the peasants and of the Moscow crowds of poor people, doomed to suffering and oppression whichever Tsar might be in power or whichever group might take the upper hand in the aristocracy about the court.

And as one looked about the auditorium during the intermissions one realized how many of the masses had been pushed up in the wake of the Revolution and had acquired the social standing indicated in all countries by an orchestra seat at the opera. Next to me was a man in the uniform of some military unit with a girl companion who looked plain and proletarian and much less developed intellectually, to whom he was explaining the course of the action. In a side box was a picturesque group of Caucasian mountaineers whose native costume included wool hats and swagger jackets with silver-studded belts and little pockets to hold cartridges. They were a delegation of model members of collective farms in the Kabardino-Balkarian region of the north Caucasus who had received their reward in a trip to Moscow and seats at the opera.

An interesting innovation at the opera in the present year, incidentally, has been the reservation of the best central seats in the orchestra for "udarniki" or "shock-brigade workers" from various institutions and factories. Every seat is inscribed with the name of the institution which is entitled to send a "udarnik" to fill it. By no means all of these seats go to actual manual workers, although one sees more of them than would be likely to be in similar places at the opera in other countries. There is also provision for engineers, scientists, technicians, military men, students—in short for people who are supposed to have acquitted themselves well in any branch of public service.

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The Trans-Caucasian Federated Republic was recently described at length in the newspapers here. It consists of three individual Republics, Georgia, Armenia and Azerbaidjan and is one of the most romantic and picturesque regions of the Soviet Union. Georgia, the native land of Stalin, is famous for its mountains and old castles, for its patches of vineyard and cornfield, which sometimes cling precariously to the mountain sides, and for its gay, southern capital, Tiflis. Armenia is a high plateau, dominated by the magnificent outline of Mount Ararat, which rises on the Turkish side of the frontier. In Azerbaidjan, a great oil center on the Caspian Sea, Baku has a hinterland inhabited by a primitive Asiatic peasantry.

The Baku oil output reached a record figure of 52,000 tons in October and is expected to yield almost 15,000,000 tons for the whole year. Cotton has been introduced on a large scale in Azerbaidjan, where a textile center has grown up in the city Gandzha, and Russia is trying to grow some of its own tea in the west Caucasus, around Batum. There has been a substantial growth of population in the main towns of the Trans-Caucasus. Erivan, capital of Armenia, has increased from 47,000 in 1922 to 150,000 at the present time, while Tiflis, the Georgian capital, has grown from 234,000 to 410,000 and Baku has more than doubled and now counts 700,000 inhabitants, as against 337,000 in 1922.

* * *

A new addition to Moscow's American colony is "Harpo" Marx, one of the well-known four Marx brothers. He is entertaining audiences on the Soviet vaudeville stage; and the combination of a foreign reputation (always highly esteemed in Russia) and of a name which excites so much reverence in the Soviet Union may well prove irresistible. Arrival of "Harpo" Marx recalls an incident which occurred at the time when the book and theater critic, Heywood Broun, had enlisted the support of the four Marx brothers, among other theatrical personages, for his campaign for election to Congress on the Socialist ticket. An observer who was suspicious of the orthodoxy of Mr. Broun's Socialism pronounced it "four-Marxian," rather than Marxian.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread

Weeding With a Blow Torch

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your editorial, "To Gardeners—a Manifesto," has led me to write the following protest:

A blow torch in my garden? Why how do you suppose I am going to think and visit with my flowers? Don't you know weeding time is the time when I commune with all the living creatures in my garden?

And then there is the delightful weeding on a rainy day when I slip into a raincoat and go down on my knees. For a long time I have had my grateful eye on those precious seedlings spilt in the weeds—snapdragons, scabiosus and some of that rare shade of blue larkspur. How easy now to slip them out of the moist soil! With loving care they are moved and planted in the right place, and some in little pots to be given to friends. And then comes the great pleasure of gently stirring the soil back in place again among the plants and turning the weeds under. How do you suppose I could use a blow torch for that, and have that "flame-spouting monstrosity" licking up my silvery raindrops?

Then I remember the time when I was weeding my sweet peas. A mother goldfinch, who had her nest in the tree above, had hatched her little brood and they were old enough for their first flight. The little bits of feathered gold fluttered into my sweet-pea bed, and I sat just as still as possible. It made a beautiful picture, like a rare Japanese water color. Mr. Robot, don't you think your blow torch would have scared my little visitors away?

Usually when I weed my kitchen garden, mother and father robin are right there, as the loose soil is a marvelous spot to find the big fat worms to fill the gaping baby mouths. If I am quiet, they come very close, two or three feet away, and I feel as rich as a monarch. Then the joy there is in watching the bees go up and down the sunflowers and whirling around and around in the hearts of the California poppies. To watch the graceful dragonfly and the butterfly, why, my garden is full of little living things who would be greatly disturbed by a blow torch! Most of my best thoughts are born in my garden. Lessons of gratitude, of sharing and giving come to me while meditating in my garden.

No, old blow torch, you have no place in my garden! Stay on the other side of the fence. But come, let us shake hands over the fence and be friends, for you are certainly useful in your right place—in the boiler factory.

Santa Paula, Calif. ANNE B. VAN NOPPEN.

"Abstinence" a Better Word

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

During the campaign for "repeal" the thought came to me that dropping the use of the words "prohibition" and "prohibitory law" and substituting the word "abstinence" might be regarded more "tolerant" by some, and thus impress upon our minds more forcibly the much desired temperance and total abstinence. Returning to "Temperance Society" and advocating "teetotalism" more strenuously would revive organizations which prior to prohibition were used successfully in the fight for temperance and sobriety. This is simply a suggestion.

Meade, Kan. H. LLEWELYN JONES.

The Profit Motive

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Recent laudation in the press of "the profit motive" raises the question whether it is as valuable as many people seem to think. There are plenty of men, and women, too, who have risen superior to it, especially on a plane of economic security, many more who never rise above it, and others who never embrace it. Certainly it would be highly inconvenient, if not disastrous, to be wholly without it in a society which is ruled by it.

Is it not, possibly, the source of those pagan ethics which President Roosevelt so sternly denounces? To what extent was it responsible for our banking collapse?—for the Insull, the Chase National Bank, the National City Bank scandals—and innumerable others? The results have never justified our tendency to enshrine it.

Your readers' opinions on the subject would be interesting. I venture to assert that it is the principal bar to the free growth of men and women, and to the cure of poverty, crime, disease, waste in industry—and other things needing cure. Its natural child is the profiteer, who always has been securely intrenched behind the federal and state constitutions. Did its inordinate growth, perchance, lead us to the economic collapse of 1929-33?

Is the profit motive the chief stimulus of inventors, teachers, doctors, architects, engineers, lawyers, clergymen, editors, even of the more useful business men?—or do they, when bent on real service, merely take the material profits in their eager stride toward good work?

And then, to pose the most unkindest question of all—whether it is possible to control in the public interest the profit motive in large-scale industry especially; that is, where there is fierce competition between groups of men, and between men in each group. Past events offer no encouragement. Our sorry showing with public utility regulation throws a flood of light upon this question.

The pressure for giant units in industry is inescapable. It feeds upon the profit motive as well as upon other factors. The small units are being forced to the wall.

If society is unable to foster and at the same time control this motive, where do we come out?

West Newton, Mass. C. H. LUTTON.

"Thrift" and "Depression"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In the December 19 issue of The Christian Science Monitor there appeared a special article with the heading, "Thrift Blamed as Being Cause of Depression." In view of the fact that you were kind enough to give it a place of prominence and that it, therefore, doubtless came to the attention of thousands of your readers, I am writing to give the background of the article and to request that you, in whatever way is most suitable to you, convey this information to your readers.

In a discussion given before a local organization, the Junior Chamber of Commerce, I presumed to make a summary of some reading which I had done a few days earlier. The chief basis of the discussion was an article which appeared in the Rotarian. It came from the pen of Edward A. Filene, president and chairman of the finance committee of William Filene's Sons Company of Boston. The credit is due him and not to me.

Waco, Texas. E. N. JONES.